

## EC to back joint Arab plan

DAMASCUS (R) — European Commissioner Claude Cheysson said on Wednesday the European Community (EC) was ready to support joint Arab proposals for a Middle East peace initiative. "We have no (Middle East peace) initiative of our own. It must come from those that are directly concerned with the problem," he told a news conference here. Mr. Cheysson, who is commissioner in charge of Mediterranean affairs, said the EC supported the 1982 Arab summit initiative at the Moroccan city of Fez and if there were new pan-Arab proposals at another summit, "you can be sure that the Europeans will be ready to support." Mr. Cheysson, whose three-day visit began on Monday, had talks on Tuesday with President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a which the official Syrian news agency (SANA) said covered economic, cultural and technological cooperation.

# Jordan Times

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## Klibi continues Arab tour

DAMASCUS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi left Damascus on Wednesday for Saudi Arabia, continuing a tour to rally support for a proposed Arab summit. Mr. Klibi, who arrived here from Baghdad on Tuesday, met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a to discuss preparations for the summit, official sources said. He has said during previous stopovers in Morocco, Jordan, Kuwait and Iraq that he is trying to fix a date for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to prepare for a full summit. In Baghdad, he said he hoped his tour would find "common ground" on which Arabs could meet. King Hussein, who has been shuttling between Iraq and Syria, told reporters in Paris on Tuesday that he was optimistic about his effort to reconcile the two states and remove obstacles to a summit.

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## Soviet mission to visit Cyprus

NICOSIA (R) — A Soviet Foreign Ministry team will visit Cyprus on June 13 to discuss Moscow's proposal for an international conference to reunify the divided island, a government spokesman said Wednesday. The three-man mission will be headed by Boris Ivanov, deputy director of the Fifth Political Directorate of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, spokesman Petros Voskresenski said.

## Dutch police seize \$20m drug haul

ROTTERDAM (R) — Dutch police said on Wednesday they had made Europe's biggest heroin seizure after finding more than one fifth of a tonne of the drug in the port of Rotterdam. The find was worth 50 million guilders (\$20 million) at Dutch street prices, which are relatively low by the standards of the Western world, a police spokesman said. The haul, 220 kilograms of pure heroin, was found in the sprawling harbour area of the city a week ago but no arrests had been made and inquiries were still going on, he said.

## France names new envoy to Israel

PARIS (AP) — France on Wednesday named Alain Pteret ambassador to Israel, replacing Jacques Dupont, the Foreign Ministry announced. Mr. Pteret has served as ambassador in such places as Freeport, Pretoria, Moscow and Helsinki. Since 1983, he has been charged with international organisations, including the United Nations.

## 2 ANC members found shot dead

MBABANE (R) — Two members of the African National Congress (ANC) and a third unidentified person were shot dead at close range near Swaziland's capital Mbabane on Tuesday, Swazi police sources said Wednesday. They named the two as Sipho Dlamini and Busi Majola. The sources said the three had been found dead in a house riddled with bullets in a suburb frequently used by members of the ANC, the main black nationalist movement fighting against South Africa's white domination.

## Paraguay beats Iraq after referee disallows goal

TOLUCA, Mexico (R) — A goal ruled out on the stroke of halftime by Sydney Poon, the first referee from Managua to control a World Cup match, left Iraq empty-handed after their first ever match in the finals on Wednesday. Paraguay won the Group B match 1-0, midfielder Julio Romero scored in the 35th minute. In another match Klaus Allofs scored five minutes from time to give West Germany a deserved 1-1 draw with Uruguay in a bruising Group E match. Allofs' effort cancelled out the goal Uruguay scored after only four minutes when Antonio Alzamendi gratefully accepted a casual back pass by Thomas Berthold to score.

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## Israeli troops arrest 20 Al Najah students

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops arrested 20 Palestinian students at Al Najah University on Wednesday during an early morning search of the campus in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus, army sources said.

Soldiers filled seven large sacks with confiscated pamphlets and posters calling for increased resistance activities against the Israeli occupation, the sources told Reuters. A university spokesman, calling the raid unjustified, said two students were beaten and furniture and equipment damaged. Earlier, Palestinians hurled stones at Israeli policemen as thousands of Muslim worshippers ended Ramadan prayers at mosques on Jerusalem's sacred Haram Al Sharif.

One policeman was injured in the violence in the area, which houses the Al Aqsa Mosque. The incident coincided with the anniversary of the Israeli seizure of the area and the rest of the Arab East Jerusalem in the 1967 Middle East war.

## Amal fighters tighten grip on Palestinian camps in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Shi'ite fighters tightened a ring of steel around embattled Palestinian camps on Wednesday after crushing a rival Lebanese faction in west Beirut's heaviest street fighting for six months. Scores of Shi'ite Amal militiamen, brandishing machine guns and shoulder-fired grenade launchers, set up firing checkpoints in battle-scarred streets they seized from the Sunni "February Six Movement" on Tuesday, witnesses quoted by Reuters said.

Amal leader Nabih Berri asked troops and police to deploy to restore order, but by mid-afternoon they had not appeared. Analysts said advances into the Sunni Tariq Jideh area gave the Amal men a strategic position from which to pursue their fight to control adjacent Palestinian camps.

Residents who crowded for 20 hours in basements ventured weakly into rubble-strewn streets to inspect gutted houses and shops where at least 25 people died in running clashes.

"This violence will never end... (or) maybe when all the Lebanese are killed and nobody remains," said one woman.

Mr. Berri's fighters, meanwhile, clashed sporadically with Palestinians defending the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps where at least 68 people have been killed in the past two weeks of heavy fighting.

Palestinian fighters sprayed Shi'ite slums surrounding the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps with rocket-propelled grenade and machine gun fire, police said.

They said two people were killed and seven wounded on the 17th day of fighting at the shantytowns. This raised to 83 dead and 370 wounded the overall toll since the current round of the one-year-old intermittent war for control of the camps erupted May 19.

Police on Wednesday also upped the casualty toll of Tuesday's Shi'ite-Sunni confrontation to 45 killed, 127 wounded and 21 missing.

Tuesday's battle was widely seen as stemming from the camps. Sunnis sympathise with the Palestinians and still bitterly resent a drubbing given to a large Sunni militia by Shi'ite and allied fighters in April last year.

Rescue teams have been unable to enter the camps and Palestinian sources said some 4,000 refugees had fled the battered shantytowns for safer areas.

At least 1,000 are lodged in mosques and schools under the supervision of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees, which issued a statement saying its estimate of 15 refugees killed in fighting "is expected to rise today."

The UNRWA also appealed for a Beirut ceasefire to allow emergency supplies to be brought to Palestinian refugees.

UNRWA Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli said agency employees had been unable to get supplies into the besieged camps and there had been virtually no contact with them.

"There have been reports of many casualties and it is uncertain whether adequate medical supplies are available in the camps," he said in a statement. "Recent reports of the spread of fighting to other parts of Beirut are very disturbing and further casualties are inevitable if the fighting continues."

George Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, said on Wednesday that any U.S. violation of the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT) will jeopardise chances for a superpower summit this year, but he declined to completely rule out a U.S.-Soviet meeting.

Alexander Bessmertnykh was asked at a news conference whether U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plans to abandon the unratified 1979 treaty constitute an insurmountable obstacle to a Washington summit this year.

"A meeting of leaders of these two countries cannot be isolated from developments in the world, from developments in Soviet-American relations, particularly in the field of security," Mr. Bessmertnykh said.

Mr. Reagan said last week he would not be bound by the SALT-II treaty in future military decisions. But he suggested the United States might stay within the SALT limits if the Soviets take "constructive steps" to correct alleged arms violations and negotiate seriously on a new treaty.

Soviet officials have said repeatedly that progress towards an arms control agreement and the appropriate political atmosphere are necessary before Communist Party chief Mikhail S. Gorbachev will meet with Mr. Reagan.

The two leaders agreed during their Geneva summit in November to hold a second meeting this year in the United States.

Mr. Bessmertnykh accused Mr. Reagan of ruining the SALT-II treaty, but he declined to say that the Kremlin has no faith in reaching agreement with the Reagan administration.

"Defiant actions taken by the United States with regard to non-compliance with the 1972 (SALT-I) and 1979 (SALT-II) treaties do not testify to the willingness of the U.S. administration to join in creating the appropriate political atmosphere," he said.

Mr. Reagan told Congress on Tuesday it made no sense for the United States to carry on observing the still unratified treaty as long as the Soviet Union kept up what he called its "continued, uncorrected non-compliance."

A White House spokesman said last week the United States was proceeding on the assumption that there would be a summit between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in 1986, but acknowledged there had been no official word from Moscow on a date.

The talks follow a visit to Paris last month by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Ali-Reza Moayeri, the highest level contact between the two countries since relations soured in 1980.

Disagreement over repayment of the loan to France's Atomic Energy Commission, made in 1975 while the former Shah was in power, is one of the main obstacles to improvement in Tehran-Paris relations.

On East-West relations, Mr. Andreotti said scope for a constructive dialogue existed "for those who want and know how to exploit it."

In the light of the Chernobyl (nuclear) incident, nations need to overcome anachronistic attitudes of secrecy and suspicion and establish a practice of mutual trust and constructive behaviour."

## Regent attends army celebrations

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Wednesday attended a ceremony organised by the Armed Forces to mark the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day which falls on June 10.

The ceremony was held at the Martyr's Monument where the Crown Prince was greeted by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Shafiq Zaid Ibn Shaker, former Armed Forces Commander Marshal Habis Al Majali, Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and Public Security Director Lt-Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

After a 21-gun salute and the national anthem, the Regent met with the board of trustees of the monument and watered the Tree of Life in the ground of the monument.

Later Prince Hassan received well wishes on the anniversary



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, awards a medal to an Armed Forces officer during a ceremony held on Wednesday as part of celebrations to mark the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day (Petra photo)

from prominent Jordanian figures, cabinet and Parliament members, the Amman mayor, senior officials and high-ranking army officers, Christian and Muslim religious leaders, heads of trade unions, heads of bedouin tribes, representatives of various organisations and heads of diplomatic missions.

The well-wishers were also guests at an Ifar banquet hosted by Gen. Sherif Zaid in honour of the Regent later on Wednesday.

Prince Hassan performed Al Maghreb prayers with the guests and later awarded medals to officers of the Armed Forces, the Public Security and the General Intelligence Department.

## French newspapers hail King's visit and his efforts for Arab solidarity

PARIS (Agencies) — French newspapers on Wednesday published detailed reports of His Majesty King Hussein's current visit to France and praised his relentless efforts to restore Arab solidarity and reunify Arab ranks.

The newspapers described the King's talks with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as very successful and said the King's meetings in Paris crowned Jordanian-French cooperation and strengthened bilateral relations.

Le Matin said Mr. Chirac was deeply satisfied with his meeting with the King, who, it said, was undertaking intensive diplomatic efforts to unify Arab ranks and establish joint Arab action. The French government has given full backing for the King's endeavours, the paper said.

Le Monde welcomed the King's visit to France and commended Jordanian-French relations. It said French officials were quite satisfied with the King's efforts to reunify Arab ranks and reconcile Arab countries, thus paving the way for a peaceful and just solution to the Middle East problem.

Talking to reporters after his meeting with Mr. Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace on Tuesday, the King voiced optimism over his efforts to heal Syrian-Iraqi differences as a prelude to convening an Arab summit.

The King, who is accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, is expected to leave for the U.S. on Thursday.

In the U.S., he will attend graduation ceremonies of Their Highnesses Princess Zein and Princess Aisha. The King is expected to meet President Ronald Reagan at the White House on June 9. The King's discussions with Mr. Reagan are expected to focus on prospects for a just and durable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The King will make his second visit to Cleveland-Clinic Foundation Hospital next week for medical tests, a hospital spokesman said in Cleveland.

Spokesman Gary Weiland said that the King will undergo "a routine battery of tests."

The King, visited the clinic for three days in February 1984 for tests for gastrointestinal pain and bleeding. Clinic officials described the King's complaint as a minor disorder.

## U.S. stand on SALT undermines summit chances, Soviet aide says

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A Soviet deputy foreign minister warned on Wednesday that any U.S. violation of the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT) will jeopardise chances for a superpower summit this year, but he declined to completely rule out a U.S.-Soviet meeting.

Alexander Bessmertnykh was asked at a news conference whether U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plans to abandon the unratified 1979 treaty constitute an insurmountable obstacle to a Washington summit this year.

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## Lebanese envoy pays tribute to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Butros Ziyadeh, has paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's national and firm stand with regard to the Lebanese problem and voiced appreciation to the King's pursuance of efforts to help end the Lebanese civil strife.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, on the eve of the "Day of Solidarity with South Lebanon," Ambassador Ziyadeh recalled that the King had on numerous occasions urged Arab states to shoulder their responsibility towards ending the tragedy in Lebanon. Dr. Ziyadeh cited the King's opening speech to a recent meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) in Amman in which he paid tribute to the brave national resistance in South Lebanon.

The ambassador also referred to King Hussein's call on Lebanese leaders to end their differences and achieve a national reconciliation and voiced Lebanon's appreciation for Jordan for housing displaced Lebanese people during the civil war.

Referring to South Lebanon, Dr. Ziyadeh said that the region lies within the expansionist designs of Israel which strives to extend its territory as far as the Litani River.

The Day of Solidarity with South Lebanon coincides with the fourth anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Israeli aggression on Arab land in 1967, and also comes at a time when the Arab World is faced with challenges and dangers, he said.

The ambassador appealed to Arab states to help Lebanon find a solution to internal problems and bring about an end to Israel's occupation.

The Day of Solidarity with South Lebanon has been called by the Arab League in cooperation with the Lebanese Ministry of Information.

Lebanon under 'grave threat'

On the occasion, the head of the 21-nation Arab League said that Lebanon remains under grave threat four years after the last Israeli invasion.

Secretary-General Chadli Klibi noted in a statement marking the "Day of Solidarity" with South Lebanon on the anniversary of the June 6, 1982 invasion, that Israeli occupying forces had still not left the country.

He added that "grave threats continue to hang over Lebanon as a whole, and the south of the country in particular."

## Police reenter Golden Temple

AMRITSAR (R) — Security forces re-entered the Golden Temple on Wednesday after sword-wielding militants killed a member of a special civilian force guarding the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

Police said a number of guards also were injured in wild fighting on a marble-paved courtyard surrounding the Golden Temple itself.

Police rushed into the sprawling complex in Punjab's holy city Amritsar shortly after militant students attacked the volunteer force organised by the Sikh temples management committee to protect the shrine.

## J.T. ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Times is happy to announce that its offices have now been relocated in Al Ra'i building. Our new telephone numbers are the same as those of our sister newspaper: 667171-6 and 670141-4. Telephone numbers 666265 and 666320 are no longer in use.



# Iraqi warplanes hit another oil tanker off Kharg Island

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes struck at a ship sailing near Iran's Gulf coast early Wednesday, a military spokesman said.

Gulf-based marine salvage executives said there was a ship in distress in the Iraq-Iran war zone in the north eastern part of the Gulf waters.

The executives, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said they had no immediate information on the identity of the ship nor the extent of damage.

They believed the vessel was one of the tanker fleet commissioned by Iran to shuttle crude oil from the Kharg Island oil terminal in the war zone to safer waters further south.

The spokesman, quoted by the state-run Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the fighter jets scored "accurate and effective hits" on a "large maritime target," an Iraqi

military byword for oil tankers sailing to and from Kharg.

All jets safely returned to base from the 1:30 a.m. (2130 GMT Tuesday) raid, said the spokesman who was not identified in accordance with military regulations here.

Iraq, at war with Iran since 1980, seeks from a two-year-old sea and air blockade of Kharg to undermine Iran's oil-based economy and force Tehran to negotiate a settlement to the conflict.

Scores of ships have been attacked or crippled as Iraq enforced the blockade. The Iraqi last August also began raiding Kharg which accounts for 90 per cent of Iranian crude oil exports.

Two supertankers, the

Cypriot-flag 357,000-ton Wind Enterprise and the Liberian-flag Hellsport Enterprise were struck and set ablaze by Iraqi rockets over each of the two past weekends.

Iran often retaliates by attacking commercial ships sailing in the southern neutral sector of the Gulf waters.

Meanwhile an Iranian opposition newspaper quoted by Britain's authoritative Jane's Defence Weekly said Iran has started producing chemical weapons.

The newspaper, Iran Liberation, said the disclosure was made during a 1986-87 budget debate in Iran's parliament when funding for an organisation called Jihad-E Daneshgahi (University Crusade) was discussed, Jane's reported in its latest issue.

A deputy disclosed to the parliament details of the University

Crusade, which consists of about 200 graduates with at least a first degree... carrying out various experiments on such products as mustard gas and military equipment.

Iran Liberation quoted him as adding: "These products are on the production line."

Jane's commented that Iran had always maintained it had never mounted chemical attacks, claiming moral superiority over Iraq which had almost certainly deployed chemicals against Iranian troops over the past five years in the Gulf war.

A United Nations inspection team has confirmed Iraq's use of chemical weapons in the conflict.

Meanwhile, China denied Wednesday supplying arms to Iran and reiterated its neutral stand on the Gulf war.

## 'Israel has no evidence against Waldheim'

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel has no evidence to personally link Austrian presidential candidate Kurt Waldheim with Nazi atrocities, Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i said Wednesday.

Speaking on Israel Radio, Moda'i said a justice Ministry commission of inquiry set up to investigate Dr. Waldheim had not uncovered conclusive proof of his involvement in war crimes.

"So far we know that we have dealings with a man who was a member of atrocious, criminal, destructive organisations... but we have no information connecting Waldheim with personal participation in those crimes," Moda'i said.

He said Israel wanted to launch an investigation of the former U.N. secretary general, but "additional evidence against Waldheim is in countries where we have no way of getting at it."

Yugoslavia is known to have some files relating to Dr. Waldheim's World War II activities. The documents were made available to the U.N. War Crimes Commission in 1947 but were later returned to the Belgrade government.

Leaders of the World Jewish Congress have accused Dr. Waldheim of signing documents dealing with the killing of civilians in Yugoslavia and complicity in the deportation of Jews from Greece during his service in Hitler's army during World War II.

Moda'i said two Holocaust survivors living in Israel identified Dr. Waldheim from photographs and said he was personally involved in harming civilians.

He added that evidence showed Dr. Waldheim was aware that information he passed on to his superiors would lead to reprisals against civilians and Partisans.

Dr. Waldheim has denied the accusations and claimed that his job was only to verify the authenticity of field reports submitted to the Nazi army.

Moda'i said that if Dr. Waldheim were elected president in Austria elections Sunday, "The (Israeli) government will have to decide whether to take any action." He said, "It is now up to the Austrian people to make a decision."

Several members of the Israeli parliament have demanded that Israel downgrade diplomatic relations with Austria if Dr. Waldheim were elected.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Gas bottles explode in Damascus

DAMASCUS (AP) — A powerful explosion went off in a crowded restaurant in the centre of Damascus, killing or wounding several people, police said Wednesday. They did not give a specific breakdown of casualties, however. The blast at the Rawda Restaurant on Tuesday afternoon resulted from a large quantity of smuggled gas bottles which were "over-pressured" and originally prohibited by the Syrian authorities, police said. They said Syrian President Hafez Assad's government had already confiscated a large number of illegal bottles and had warned citizens against using them "because they are unsafe, dangerous, and in order to avoid such explosions."

### Somali leader has no lasting injury

NAIROBI (R) — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre broke some bones but suffered no permanent injuries in a road accident outside Mogadishu on May 23, Somali Minister of Information Mohammad Omar Jess said. Radio Mogadishu, monitored here Wednesday, quoted the minister as saying Mr. Siad Barre was in excellent condition in hospital in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh, where he was taken after the accident, and would start a period of convalescence soon. Mr. Jess, speaking at Mogadishu airport on arrival from Riyadh, confirmed that the president was still in intensive care but said this was to prevent crowds from visiting him. Other members of the presidential party injured in the collision with a mini-bus, including the mayor of Mogadishu, were also responding well to treatment, he added.

### 15m water bottles ready for pilgrims

BAHRAIN (R) — Fifteen million bottles of drinking water, donated by King Fahd, will be distributed among two million Muslims expected to make the pilgrimage to Mecca this August, a Saudi Arabian official said.

### Indian jailed for smuggling immigrants

BAHRAIN (R) — An Indian and a citizen of the United Arab Emirates have been jailed for six months for trying to smuggle 11 illegal immigrants, nine of them Iranians, into Bahrain. Their boat was confiscated and they will be deported after serving their terms, a court ruled Tuesday. The smugglers and their human cargo were arrested in April, after sailing to Bahrain from the UAE, by Bahraini Coast Guards posing as fishermen.

## Iran widens crackdown on 'decadent' clothes

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian authorities, who have closed hundreds of Western-style boutiques in the past few weeks, are launching a crackdown on people who wear "decadent" clothes in Tehran, Islamic Republic newspaper has said.

The paper, quoting an official of the Komiteh Revolutionary Police, said people wearing "decadent" clothes decorated with obscene Latin (script) words or in vulgar colours and models, and those insufficiently dressed would be seized.

"Those who scoff at the Islamic Republic and the blood of martyrs by following colonialist policies of being insufficiently covered or wearing decadent clothes will be rounded up in an operation in a vast area of Tehran," it said.

Iranian law requires women to

show no more than their faces and hands in public, while men are advised to dress modestly.

In a fresh crackdown on Western influence, 200 boutiques were closed in Tehran in an operation which started in the second week of May and is still going on in provincial cities.

This week, the government rushed a bill to parliament on punishment for sellers of "decadent" clothes.

Islamic Republic said a meeting of judicial, airport and Iran Air officials had decided that people who failed to fully observe Islamic dress codes while travelling abroad would be barred from leaving the country and prosecuted.

People insufficiently covered in public face up to 74 lashes. But this penalty is rarely, if ever, carried out and most people get off

## Kuwait plans Islamic welfare organisation

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, which will host the fifth Islamic summit next year, plans to set up an international Islamic welfare organisation to help Muslims worldwide.

The National Assembly passed a government bill Tuesday outlining the aims of the body which would cater for the needy and sick, contribute to educational and cultural programmes, Islamic development projects and disaster relief.

It would be funded by donations from Muslim societies and individuals in Kuwait, where it would be based, and abroad.

Details of the institution's financial structure have yet to be fixed. One deputy, Ahmad Rabi, told reporters however he believed it may have a capital of \$1 billion.

It was envisaged the organisation would open offices in Muslim countries elsewhere and coordinate its work with other bodies involved in similar programmes.

Activities would be controlled by a panel of up to 160 members, of which one-third would come from Kuwait and other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members. The GCC also includes Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

A board of 21 directors would be elected from this panel and serve for four years.

## Lebanese run sniper gauntlet on 'green line'

BEIRUT (R) — Bullets spewed from hidden gun-nests and the straggling line of men and women froze.

Soldiers screamed orders to take cover, but the snipers had already loosed off their second burst before the pedestrians scrambled to safety behind the dusty walls of an old house.

Civilians ready to risk their lives crossing Beirut's "green line" bat-lefront are odds-on losers in a terrifying game of cat-and-mouse with rooftop snipers.

Now the risks are greater than ever, with a security clampdown on cars forcing most civilians to walk a 200-metre long dirt track in no-man's-land in full view of gunmen.

Almost every day someone is wounded or killed on the track — nicknamed "death passage" by one newspaper.

A young journalist, huddled by the wall, said he spent days thinking about his once-weekly trip to work, with a sleepless night beforehand. "It's a necessary evil. I feel numb when I cross. All my senses stop."

The shooting slows to a lazy crack and whine, back and forth between east and west. One woman hugs her baby close, straining to sense danger from a huddle of gaunt, windowless buildings flanking pine trees where the dirt track winds.

"We'll have to start wearing flak jackets all day," sighed Hassan, a shopkeeper on his way from the east to the west. "Death has

become so easy... if it doesn't find you with a shell or a car bomb it will come to you with the snipers."

Crossing the track takes just a few minutes, but thousands of Lebanese have been kidnapped, killed, wounded or robbed on similar "green-line" roads since the militias split Beirut with barricades and sandbags early in the country's 11-year civil war.

As the shooting stops, the 50 pedestrians emerge from cover and struggle on with heavy bags over the track, watching through the pine trees at rooftops where gunmen lurk, their rifles fitted with telescopic sights.

"You shouldn't think about death when you're crossing," said Jamil Majed philosophically, who must count himself lucky to be alive. The 42-year-old messenger has been wounded three times in his 11 years of daily crossings.

The hapless civilians have little choice but to use "death passage." Their only other road is in suburbs where motorists must wait hours and sometimes a day to cross. A third passage is reserved for officials and diplomats.

Soldiers shut the roads when Falangist and opposition forces, deployed either side of the 10 kilometre line, open up with heavy guns. Often, however, the passages are left open if not in the direct line of fire.

And even when the fighting edges close through the battlefront's bullet-pierced ruins and barbed-wire ditches, troops stubbornly take their time checking

identities and luggage.

Happily, snipers and soldiers are not the only people at work on the crossing tracks. The dawn of a quiet day brings the unlikely sight of stablehands galloping racehorses among the pine trees and hulks of tumbledown buildings.

Militiamen normally honour the animals — owned by a business tycoon — with a temporary truce, but lately the horses have stayed indoors because of a flare-up in fighting.

The level of violence alters from day to day, and Beirutis listen constantly to radio news bulletins, altering plans accordingly.

On a day of heavy fighting perhaps several dozen manage to cross. But why do they risk it at all?

"I was out of a job, so I bought this cart and now I carry luggage and goods for people," said a porter tugging baggage. "In a way I'm taking advantage of the situation, but I have to make a living."

Others have similar reasons. Some go to work, some to see family and friends, and many on weekends go from the west to visit nightclubs in the more orderly east.

Far fewer people cross than in previous years as Beirutis become used to existing in a divided city. One 12-year-old Muslim boy walking on the west Beirut seafront looked along the coast at the Falangist Bay of Jounieh. "It looks as far as Japan to me," he said.

## Religious Jews declare war on bikini ads

TEL AVIV (R) — Ultra-religious Jews armed with spray-paint have declared war on bus shelter billboards of women in skimpy swimsuits in another emotional battle over the future face of Israel.

"There is no dispensation to burn or deface the shelters but devout Jews have the right to live in places where filth is not on display," Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira said Wednesday.

Ultra-orthodox militants — many members of a sect that refuses to recognise the Jewish state until the coming of the Messiah — have ignored calls for moderation and stepped up a campaign to blot out the racy advertisements.

Campaign organisers say they are now recruiting octogenarians to wield spray cans — an apparent attempt to embarrass police who will have to arrest elderly miscreants.

"Dozens of the posters of tawny women in bikinis and the briefest of one-piece bathing suits have been spray-painted into silhouettes or burned. The photos are an affront to devout Jews who believe women should cover their heads with a wig, hat or scarf."

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:00	Koran
15:15	Cartoons
15:30	Children programmes and cartoons
16:45	Scientific programme
17:10	Children programme
17:40	Programme on Ramadan
18:15	Ramadan contest
18:30	Ramadan puzzle
18:45	Arabic series
19:40	Religious programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:50	Religious series
22:35	Tomorrow's programmes
22:40	Arabic series
23:10	Series cont.
23:25	Religious programme

BBC WORLD SERVICE	
630, 720, 1413 KHz	
07:00	Newsweek 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Ramadan News 08:00 World News 08:20 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Pocket Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Nature Notebook 09:40 The Evening News 10:00 World News 10:20 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 The Pop Press 10:45 Sportsworld 11:00 World News 11:45 Reflections 12:15 Harry Potter 12:45 John Peel 12:50 World News 12:55 British Press Review 13:15 The World Today 13:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 13:45 News Summary 13:55 Sports Round-up 14:00 World News 14:20 News about Britain 14:35 Sportsweek 14:50 Assignment 15:00 Radio News 15:15 Top Twenty 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:20 News Summary 16:30 Sportsworld 16:45 Newsweek 17:00 News Summary 17:15 The Best of British 17:45 Radio News 18:15 The Pleasure's Yours 19:00 World News 19:45 Commentary 19:55 Assignment 19:55 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:10 A Letter from England 20:15 Meditation 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Discovery 22:00 News Summary, Outlook 22:15 Here's Health 22:35 Stock Market Report 22:45 Here's Health 23:00 World News 23:20 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Business Matters 24:00 News Summary, Sportsworld 00:05

RADIO JORDAN	
515 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.0 KHz, SW Tel: 77111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	Morning Show
10:45	Morning Show
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:45	Pop Session Cont.
13:00	News Summary
13:45	News Bulletin
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:50	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary

FOR FRIDAY	
JORDAN TELEVISION	
PROGRAMME ONE	
18:00	Koran
18:10	Programme on Ramadan
18:30	Children programmes and cartoons
18:45	Friday's Prayer
19:15	Religious programme
19:30	Religious programme
19:45	Arabic film
20:00	Programme on Jordan
20:15	Scientific programme
20:30	Arabic series
20:45	Arabic series
21:00	Programme on Ramadan
21:15	Ramadan contest
21:30	Arabic series
21:45	Religious programme
21:55	Ramadan puzzle

RADIO JORDAN	
515 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.0 KHz, SW	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
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11:00	Pop Session
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13:00	News Summary
13:45	News Bulletin
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:50	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
"Caricatures from the Federal Republic of Germany at the Goethe Institute (until June 5)"	
Art exhibition of Islamic modern art by Basem Bdarnah at the International Hotel (until June 7)	
An exhibition entitled "Communiste de la France" at the Cultural Centre (until June 12)	
CINEMA	
"Bleu de France" at 9:00 p.m. Thursday at the French Cultural Centre	
CIRCUS	
Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City	
FEATURE FILM	
"Splash" at 5:00 p.m. Thursday at the American Centre	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre Tel. 64371	
British Council Tel. 641520	
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637000	
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 642023	
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049	
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777	
Hussein Youth City Tel. 641793	
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 664251	
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251	
American Municipal Library Tel. 635111	
University of Jordan Library Tel. 643535	

CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 644590	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 631757	
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Tel. 678906	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh Tel. 717331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh Tel. 717261	
St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox) Tel. 641993	
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational) Tel. 677534	
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Lutheran) Tel. 641993	
Armenian, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir) Tel. 811295	
Rainbow Congregation (International, Interdenominational) Tel. 60974	
Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 60974	

PRAYER TIMES	
05:48	Fajr
07:28	Sunrise
12:30	Dhuhr
16:15	'Asr
19:41	Maghrib
21:29	Isha

MUSEUMS	
Feldman Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qura (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century European artists. Museum, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 650128	

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JORDAN TELEVISION	
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21:15	Ramadan contest
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21:45	Religious programme
21:55	Ramadan puzzle

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 532000, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
09:45	Agaba (RJ)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)
10:45	D



## Vatican calls for world peace in Ramadan message to Islamic World

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of "Eid Al Fitr, feast of breaking the fast, the Vatican Secretariat for non-Christians has sent a message of greetings to Muslims in the world. "At the end of the month of Ramadan, marked by the practices of prayer and fasting, you have celebrated the joy of those who offer their lives to God. We Christians, who according to the tenets and practice of our faith strive to conform our lives to the will of the one God, rejoice with you and join in your praise and thanksgiving to the creator," the message said.

"In this International Year of Peace it is fitting that our greetings and our good wishes for you revolve about the concept of peace which is both the universal hope of the human family and a religious value for all of us who are des-

cendants in faith of God's friend Abraham Al Khalil. We pray to God that this festive season will bring you the blessings of true peace: peace at the international level, peace in your respective nations, peace in your local communities, peace in your homes and families, peace in the recesses of your hearts as you stand before God.

"But you know as well as I, my brothers and sisters, that our world is one in which true peace at all levels is frequently absent. And yet it is a world which is thirsting for peace. Do not we, as two communities of believers who derive our values and guidance for living from the God of peace, have a special mission to work together to construct a genuine peace in these divided and difficult times?

"Given the destructive capabilities which mankind possesses today in terms of conventional and nuclear weapons, the task of building peace is more urgent than ever before. This necessity was well stated by Pope John Paul II in his message for the World Day of Peace on Jan. 1, 1986, entitled "Peace is a Value with No Frontiers, North-South, East-West: Only One Peace."

"The establishment of an order based on justice and peace is vitally needed today, as a clear moral imperative valid for all people and regimes, above ideologies and systems. Together with and above the particular common good of a nation, the need to consider the common good of the entire family of nations is quite clearly an ethical and juridical duty," the message concluded.

## FBI joins investigations into murder of Farouqi

AMMAN (J.T.) — The brutal and mysterious murder of Islamic scholar Ismail Raji Farouqi and his wife, did not appear to be terrorism-related, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) whose spokesman, Lane Bomper, told the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) that his bureau is closely working with the Cheltenham township police in suburban Philadelphia and offering them technical and investigative assistance. He said samples of evidence are being analysed in the laboratory and pending further investigation, Dr. Farouqi's murder is considered "not a terrorism-related type of incident at this time," USIA reported.

The suspect, being by the Farouqi's wounded daughter, is believed to be an American black male. Nothing so far has been reported stolen from the house and the Cheltenham police spokesman, Lieutenant Robert Kanser, told USIA that pending further investigation and the results of laboratory tests "nothing is being ruled out."

According to Lt. Kanser, it could have been a bungled burglary attempt or a killing related to religious disputes. "But he thought a political assassination was the least likely because the murders were done in an 'unprofessional' manner, the USIA report said.

The murder of the renowned scholar and his wife and the wounding of their pregnant daughter in the suburbs of Philadelphia on May 27 has been condemned by one and all who knew the family.

Colleagues and friends who worked with Dr. Farouqi at Temple University were quoted by USIA as saying that Dr. Farouqi was a peaceful, deeply religious man who was not involved in politics.

### U.S. envoy receives memos

In Amman U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Becker was presented with a memo signed by a number of Jordanian dignitaries and scholars who condemned the murder of the Arab-American Islamic scholar and his wife Lois, according to a story in the local Arabic daily newspaper Al Dustour. The memo requested that thorough investigations be made to identify the criminals.

Mr. Becker also received a statement issued by the office of the World Islamic League in Amman, which also denounced the murder, in addition to similar statements issued by the General Islamic Congress for Bait Al Maqdis and the Islamic Studies Society. The memo was signed by Lower House of Parliament member Yousef Al Azem, Lower House of Parliament member Dr. Abdullah Al Akayleh, director of the bureau of the General Islamic Congress for

Bait Al Maqdis Dr. Izzat Jaradat, Lower House of Parliament member Laith Shbeilat, president of the Islamic Studies and Research Society Dr. Isahq Al Farhan, President of the Islamic University of Gaza, Dr. Mohammad Saqer, former Ministry of Education Secretary General, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat in addition to a number of university professors, journalists and lawyers.

### The funeral

Jordanian Ambassador in Washington Mohammad Kamal attended Dr. Farouqi's funeral and carried wreath from His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The Philadelphia Inquirer reported the funeral proceedings and said that nearly 4,000 mourners, including international Islamic dignitaries, gathered in the Masjid Mohammad Mosque in West Philadelphia to pray for the souls of Dr. Farouqi and his wife.

In eulogies delivered by a dozen speakers, Dr. Farouqi, 65, was remembered as a "global personality," as a "beloved brother" and as a man who "made the world a better place." The newspaper said that he was "a man of prayer to Allah that he grant them paradise," said Imam Shamsudin Ali, who delivered one of the eulogies, "certainly their contribution was to enrich us."

After nearly two hours of prayers at the mosque, the professor and his wife were buried at Forest Hills cemetery in lower Moreland township.

The mosque was overflowing with fellow Muslims, friends and associates of the professor, many of them in head coverings and traditional garments. At least 1,500 people filled the entire first floor of the mosque, the men toward the front of the room and the women in the rear.

In the basement, an estimated 2,000 people also participated in the Muslim service, which included Arabic sayings, prayers and readings from the Koran, the report continued.

Dr. Farouqi was remembered by speakers not only as an educator at Temple, where he began teaching in 1968, but also as one of the world's foremost scholars and leaders of the Islamic community.

Many of Dr. Farouqi's students — some of them using small handkerchiefs or bandannas as head coverings — attended the funeral ceremonies. Besides students, hundreds of members of the Philadelphia Islamic community — black, white, old, young — knelt and prayed during the service. Many had come a few hours before the 3 p.m. service for the regular Friday jumah prayer service, much of which included eulogies to the Farouqis, the Inquirer reported.

## Haj Hassan addresses ILO annual conference

GENEVA (AP) — The 150th annual International Labour Organisation (ILO) Wednesday began its 72nd annual conference with an agenda headed by organisational reform and the proposed adoption of a convention on safety in the use of asbestos.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, who is also the head of the Asian group to the conference, spoke during the opening session and wished the conference success. He also expressed his hope that the conference will arrive at decisions and recommendations which serve labour and development issues. Mr. Haj Hassan expressed the Asian group's support for the election of Uruguay's minister of labour and social security to the chairmanship of the current session.

Delegates are expected to vote on a proposed convention regulating the use of asbestos that was drafted at last year's session. It would urge governments to issue rules obliging employers to prevent or control exposure of workers to asbestos, including outlawing certain types of the material.

The proposal also lists measures for treatment of clothing and disposal of waste containing asbestos and recommends that the number of people assigned to work with asbestos be minimised. Inhaling asbestos fibres has been linked to cancer.

Organisational topics include a controversial reform proposal for the governing body, the ILO's western-dominated policymaking organ.

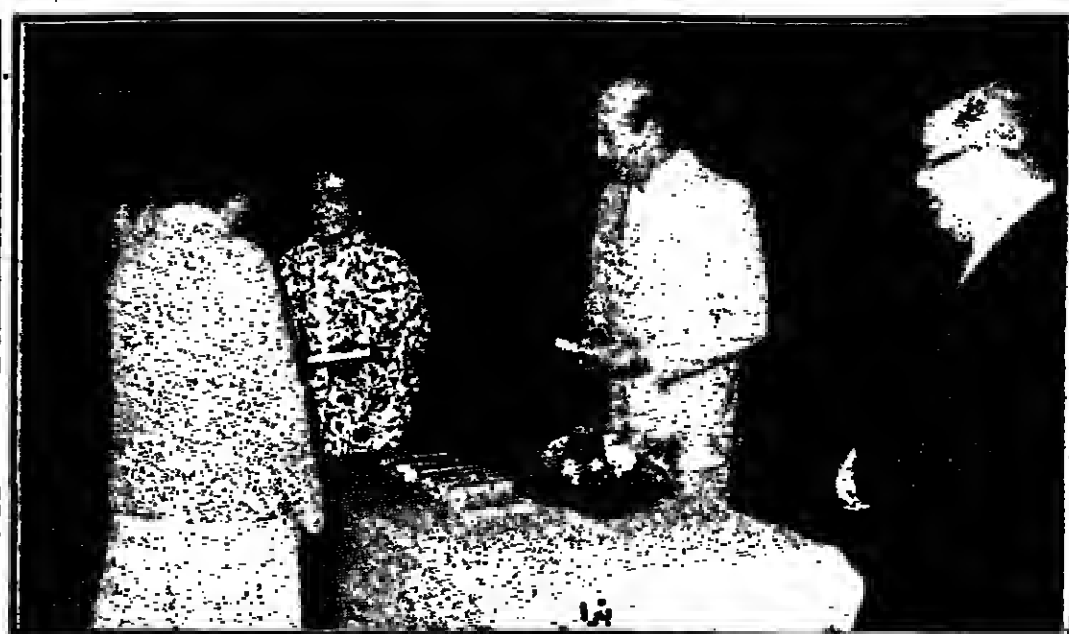
A majority of members appear to agree that 10 permanent seats held by major industrialised countries should be thrown open. But the Soviet Union, which holds a permanent seat, is believed likely to make agreement to the move subject to a reconsideration of the status of Soviet bloc employer representatives.

Soviet bloc employers are not represented in the 56-member governing body because western employer groups refuse to accept their credentials. The body also has workers and government delegates.

Further internal reform proposals involve a change in the amendment procedure for the ILO constitution and revision of voting rules.

Other topics include promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in developing countries, discussion of the problems of young workers and debate on several reports.

Planned guest speakers include West German President Richard von Weizsaecker and Senegal President Abdou Diouf.



Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath on Wednesday awards graduation certificates to students of the International Baccalaureate School (Petra photo)

## Princess Sarvath graduates IBS students

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath Wednesday patronised a graduation ceremony for high school graduates at the International Baccalaureate School (IBS).

Twelve graduates received their degrees during the ceremony which took place at the school's newly-built theatre. The attendees and graduates, the second batch to graduate since the establishment of the school, were guests at a banquet held in honour of Princess Sarvath by the school.

It was the first time a graduation ceremony has taken place in the theatre after it was inaugurated by His Majesty King Hussein last

month. The French mime artist "Frédéric, who is currently in Jordan, performed at the IBS theatre last Tuesday.

The theatre was originally designed to be a small auditorium but the plan was modified to a multipurpose, large theatre to seat an audience of 395 to make use of the allocated space and facilities, according to IBS English teacher David Thompson who is entrusted with running the theatre together with Arabic teacher Riham Kavar.

Mrs. Kavar said that the school is planning to make the theatre available to all by opening it to the public with view to encouraging

the theatre movement in the Kingdom. Local and international theatre groups, music bands and artists will be able to stage their performances at the IBS theatre at reasonable prices, she told the Jordan Times.

The theatre, which is equipped with up-to-date sound and light effects in addition to an orchestra pit and dressing rooms, will also be used for drama classes at the school and musical concerts as well as seminars and symposiums.

The school's administration is training staff and students to run the theatre which was designed by architect Akram Abu Hamdan.

## Local contractors ask for more government support

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A recent cabinet decision imposing a ban on granting tenders to foreign companies which have no branches in Jordan has drawn mixed reactions from local contractors.

In interviews with the Jordan Times on Wednesday, several local contracting companies praised the cabinet's move as a means to boost the contracting sector while other companies contended that the government should do more to support local contractors.

Mr. Wa'el Touqan, the director general of Touqan Contracting Company, expressed his dissatisfaction over the decision and he called on the government to take further steps to help local companies withstand competition from international bidders, whom he said, have the lion's share in the local construction sector.

The reason that priority is often given to international companies, Mr. Touqan explained, is because there is an awarding contracts on the part of foreign funding sources of local tenders.

Arab and international funds and governments financing large construction projects usually dictate terms that certain international companies be granted priority over local bidders, Mr. Touqan told the Jordan Times.

The new cabinet decision, Mr. Touqan continued, is nothing but a guarantee to the government that international companies pay their taxes and fees through a representative branch based in Amman. The branch will also have to pay JD 1000 upon registration, he added.

Local contractors are capable of handling any project that may be built in Jordan they should be given priority over non-Jordanian bidders, concluded Mr. Touqan, whose contracting company was established in 1969 with a capital of JD 550,000.

A number of local contractors described the cabinet decision as important for the construction sector but an international contracting company told the Jordan Times that most foreign companies would not be affected by the decision.

Mr. Shawqi Tamous, director of the British international contracting company Mother Cat, said that the decision is expected to benefit the government. Most

international companies have bases or representatives in Amman and the decision would increase the government income for licensing new branches, he said. Mother Cat company bids chiefly for internationally-funded projects where tenders include special terms on the bidders' qualifications, added Mr. Tamous.

According to Jordan Contractors Association President Ali Abu Ragheb, the best means to tip the balance in favour of local contractors is for the government to take steps towards imposing its own terms on funding sources in order to give priority to local and then Arab contractors over foreign companies. Arab, European and American funds, when financing many projects, make a point that certain international companies bid for the tender and international contractors are allowed to construct projects in the Kingdom provided that they have branches in Jordan, Mr. Abu Ragheb told the Jordan Times.

He stressed that the terms for allowing international companies into the local market was stated in the charter of the Jordan Engineers Association (JEA) and added that the cabinet decision was only a reminder to government departments to abide by the rule.

According to Mr. Abu Ragheb, the decision is simply a government effort to control the collection of taxes from international firms. Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai issued directives at the beginning of 1986 to encourage local construction companies, but still a lot has to be done to ensure that priority is given to local companies, he added.

To give an estimate about the share that international companies have in the local construction sector, the JEA president said that 40.5 per cent of the volume of work in the construction sector during the 1981-1985 national development plan was given to international firms. The percentage is expected to remain at the same level in the current 1986-1990 development plan, he continued.

Arab funds financing local projects should, in coordination with the government, take a political decision giving priority to local contractors in the first place and then Arab contractors for the implementation of local projects financed by these funds, Mr. Abu Ragheb said.

## ADC director prepares report on low cost building materials, construction technology

AMMAN (J.T.) — A study on the application of building technology and the use of low-cost building materials in Jordan has been prepared by Mr. Sami Al Rashid, the director of the Amman Development Corporation (ADC), and it reveals that Jordanians spend nearly 35 per cent of their income in rent in the absence of owned homes.

Housing comes second in priority after food on which 42 per cent of income is spent in Jordan, the report said. Modern states which seek to cater for the well-being of their citizens also have housing in second place after food in the scale of priorities, the report added.

It said that in view of the world-wide population explosion

and the decreasing availability of land, attention has naturally turned to providing decent homes at fairly low costs mainly in the urban regions, which are now being invaded by people from rural areas.

Mr. Rashid said in his report that housing projects in Jordan are faced with the problem of funding and the high cost of building materials. For this reason, he said, attention has been directed towards finding means to utilise low cost materials in building and construction.

The use of low cost materials in Jordan has been helping to solve the problem of the increasing demand for housing, providing suitable homes at reduced costs and setting up homes in relatively less time, and above all it has created

jobs for many people, the report continued.

Technology has helped scientists find new materials for building and developing new techniques but, most importantly, the use of locally produced primary materials can help provide homes for citizens at a lower cost and will benefit the national economy, it said.

In his report, Mr. Rashid said that adopting new building techniques and utilising new low cost materials could be successful in Jordan provided sufficient technicians and well trained workers are found to carry out the work. He said countries in Europe, South East Asia and many other parts of the world are a long way ahead of Jordan in this endeavour.

## Hmoud highlights need for world wide efforts to protect the environment

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan strives to achieve a population and environmental balance between urban and rural regions by carrying out comprehensive and integrated development programmes, benefiting from other nations in this field. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud said Wednesday.

In a statement issued on the eve of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Day, Mr. Hmoud said that his ministry has embarked on a new strategy of regional planning for the organisation of cities and villages and is carrying various sorts of services and construction activities, all of which are oriented to protect the environment and to safeguard public safety. Protecting the environment, he said, is a national responsibility for all citizens in the country because the development of a society is ensured in a clean environment and any damage caused to the environment will sooner or later be to the detriment of the society.

The past two years have witnessed tragedies and disasters due to neglect of safety measures to protect the environment, the minister said. He cited the drought in Africa which killed millions of people, the Bhopal disaster in India and the recent nuclear accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union which leaked dangerous radiation, polluting the atmosphere and causing great losses. The minister said that international cooperation is required for the sake of protecting the world's environment.

He went on to say that the United Nations General Assembly's call for considering 1986 as a year for peace is meant as a call for all nations to help solve the problem of millions of refugees, world hunger and poverty, much of which came as direct result of damage done to the environment. He said that the excessive use of pesticides and the dumping of factory waste on land and in the sea are among the most dangerous pollutants.

Under the programme, which runs until 1988, both sides will exchange educational expertise and offer facilities for the UAE to draw up contracts with Jordanian teachers who will be employed in UAE schools at various levels. They will also exchange lectures, hold training courses at their educational institutions and exchange books, publications and other educational media.

Jordan, under the agreement, will grant UAE students two scholarships at its universities and four at its community colleges and in exchange the UAE will offer assistance to Jordanian students.

Academic agreements

According to the protocol, both sides agree to encourage their respective universities and higher institutes of learning to conclude academic agreements, to exchange visits by university staff and to hold joint research work and seminars and educational conferences. The University of Jordan and Yarmouk University will assign five seats for UAE students, under the terms of the programme.

The programme was signed by Dr. Ziyad Fariz, the secretary general of the Ministry of Planning, and Mr. Abdullah Al Shurafa, UAE ambassador to Jordan.

land in 1967 and a UNEP call for handling the problem of refugees, the minister said. He called on the international community to shoulder its responsibility and to help the Palestinians regain their rights and homeland and so help establish a just peace. The minister said that a solution to the Palestine problem means an end to Israel's drive to change the environment and to alter the demographic and geographic characters of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

On the occasion of the UNEP Day, the programme's regional director Dr. Mustafa Kamal issued a statement urging Arab states to adopt stricter measures aimed at safeguarding their environment. UNEP has prepared plans to help Arab countries' efforts in this regard and hopes full cooperation will stem further damage to the environment, Dr. Kamal said.

He said that any negative effects on the environment will adversely affect food production, social peace and water resources, which could cause conflicts among nations. Dr. Kamal appealed to Arab states to help protect the environment and to help solve the problem of millions of refugees. He cited drought and desertification as major elements that cause hunger and displacement of people and said that ill use of water resources; disorganised building, industrial expansion and oil transportation by land and sea all cause pollution to the land and the atmosphere. He called on the Arab World to undertake a well-studied programme to protect the environment.

UNEP was established in 1972 by the U.N. General Assembly following recommendations issued by the 1972 U.N. conference on the human environment which was held in Stockholm, Sweden, to provide machinery for international cooperation in matters related to the human environment. UNEP plans programmes to be put into practice by governments and other United Nations bodies and it also monitors them. To this end it has set up a Global Environmental Monitoring System, a network of stations providing information on the ecological state of the world.

## Phosphate sales register increase over last year

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) sold 4.043 million tonnes of phosphates in the first five months of this year compared with 2.049 million tonnes which were sold in the same period of 1985, according to a JPMC bulletin released Wednesday.

The bulletin said that the company shipped 2.21 million tonnes abroad between January and May 1986 against 1.672 million tonnes in the same period of last year.

Nearly 420,000 tonnes of phosphates were sent to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company in Aqaba this year for processing against 377,000 tonnes in the same period of last year, the bulletin said.

Referring to production over the past five months, the bulletin said that it reached 2,520 million tonnes against 2,210 million tonnes extracted from the mines of Hassa and Wadi Al Abyad last year.

## Arab pharmaceutical industries need to promote marketing strategies, Health Ministry says

AMMAN (J.T.) — The absence of proper marketing systems, rising production costs and a lack of coordination among producers are responsible for impeding the operations of local and Arab pharmaceutical industries, according to a report issued by the Health Ministry.

The report said that protectionist measures imposed by certain Arab countries are closing the door for marketing drugs produced by others and it went on to say that fierce competition from foreign producers is another obstacle in the way of marketing Arab pharmaceutical products. To overcome foreign competition, more expertise should be acquired and advanced technology should be employed in the process of manufacturing medicines, the report suggested.

It said that the process of marketing drugs is of great importance and plays a crucial role in determining the future operations

and the existence of a drug industry in any country. Therefore, it added, proper measures in promoting marketing skills are among the priorities to be adopted in this industry.

According to the report, most pharmaceutical industries in the Arab World lack proper marketing systems, most of the factories do not have any accurate statistics about the average number of patients, institutions, doctors, clinics and pharmacies using the drugs.

These statistics could benefit the industry by helping producers to determine the volume of production needed for the market the report said.

It went on to say that many pharmaceutical industries in the Arab World have been producing identical types of drugs which eventually find themselves competing with one another on Arab markets with adverse consequences for the manufacturers.

According to the report, one major obstacle is the total reliance on primary materials which are imported from foreign countries at high prices making the cost of producing Arab drugs very high.

The report suggests that all Arab pharmaceutical industries should establish proper marketing units which could advise on matters such as the volume of production, degree of competition in the Arab World and abroad and which could also introduce proper means for promoting the sale of products. The report also suggests that unified Arab specifications should be set for similar types of drugs and that all types of medicines must be registered to deter others from producing the same types of drugs.

Also according to the report, closer cooperation is needed between local producers and universities, research centres and also foreign companies in order to promote the drug industry.

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# Jordan Times

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## The lesson for Africa

PERHAPS the only feature of this week's special United Nations session was that it was the first-ever extraordinary meeting of the world body which discussed issues related to one single continent. Apart from what was described as a broad-based agreement on the needs of the impoverished Africa there was not much else to show for the deliberations of the world organisation.

For sure, no-one needed confirmation that Africa needed international help, least of all the African delegates who attended the special session. They were looking forward to some kind of relief on their debt payments and to increased international aid to help their countries, which lags behind in almost everything that the Western world sees as progress. But the African expectations did not materialise into reality, unless of course the rhetoric that characterised the U.N. session could be seen as relief and aid.

It was estimated that close to 50 million people in 75 countries took part in the May 25 "race against time" event to help raise funds to help Africa. There was no consideration of politics, race, religion or any other social barrier that impeded the enthusiasm of those people to help in the effort to aid Africa. At the same time the 100 or so delegates assembled at the U.N. could not really agree on extending any material support to the continent. Agreed that the consensus of the U.N. session was that Africa should help itself and revive its economic structure and stand on its feet through ending political squabbles, corruption and misuse of funds; but who would extend the first finger of material support? This was the question that went unanswered in the halls of the U.N.

Those who campaigned in favour of all-out support for Africa do not have the means to do so, and those who do have the means were not too enthusiastic about committing themselves to anything. There is indeed some substance to the argument that Africa's problems are too deep-rooted to be solved in any single way. But then aren't we forgetting the fact that at least some of those Western states present at the U.N. did have something to do with Africa's present woes?

Today the Western World's policies are self-evident in its support, tacit or otherwise, for the racist regime in South Africa. In Pretoria the West seems to find precisely the same mechanism with which the whites exploited the Africans for centuries. Instead of doing everything it could to root out the apartheid system the West is trying to help the South African regime. Perhaps the past colonial powers still nurse dreams of a by-gone era and could not visualise the concept of black-white equality if not black supremacy in Africa.

In any event, we could only sympathise with the Africans for their disappointment with the U.N. session. Probably, the best lesson we could learn from it is that it is time that Third World nations got together and devised their own means to help one another. Governments in the West, for now at least, remain oblivious to our real problems in the Third World. Why should we not start with ourselves to prepare the ground for true and lasting equality.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Praising Franco-Arab ties

ARAB-FRENCH relations have been characterised by mutual confidence and cooperation for over one quarter of a century. France has been true and open in its dealings with the Arab World, and French stands with regard to Arab issues, have been marked with bravery. France has avoided anything that might bring about polarisation to the Middle East region, and has been supporting right and justice. King Hussein's talks with French leaders are therefore within this context of consultations in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and cooperation. The Arab World finds in France, a true friend and a country whose leaders are always ready to listen and understand our problems. Although France has its own interests to look after, it has not in the course of defending them forgotten values and principles which are heeded in dealings with the Arab World. We hope that other Western nations will re-consider their position and adopt similar policies and balanced political attitudes towards the Arab World.

### Al Dustour: Time to end the suffering

FOUR years have elapsed since Israel's invasion of Lebanon and more than 11 years have passed since the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war. Despite the fact that the Israeli invasion has receded since 1982 the conflict within Lebanon and among the Lebanese seems to be endless, causing more and more tragedy and suffering for innocent people. The Israelis seem to have recovered their balance after the social and economic shocks their invasion of Lebanon caused, but the Lebanese seem far from achieving peace and security for their country. The on-going fighting around the camps and the streets of Beirut indicate that the warring factions still choose to settle their differences in battle rather than through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. The people of Lebanon are paying the price of these differences and continuing to suffer as the Arab World looks on without lifting a finger to help end the tragedy. The invasion of Lebanon four years ago and the siege imposed by Israel on Beirut for several weeks proved that the Arabs are capable of waging resistance and showing steadfastness, but the on-going battles in the streets of Beirut prove that this resistance power is waning fast.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Building momentum for peace

WE believe that France is among the most influential nations of the world and one that can play a very positive role in breaking the current deadlock for finding a just solution to the Middle East problem. For this reason King Hussein made Paris his first stop in his current tour of Western capitals in the course of seeking support for Arab endeavours to attain peace. King Hussein's visit to Paris came at a very critical moment and at an opportune political atmosphere conducive to Arab efforts and helping to achieve their aspirations. His talks in Paris are bound to be fruitful in view of the very strong relations between France and Jordan and France's prominent position within the European Community. King Hussein hopes to give momentum to initiatives designed to bring peace and end the conflict in the Middle East region.

## View from America

# White House knows it must pay attention to Syria

SAN FRANCISCO — In mid-May, President Hafez Al Assad of Syria gave an interview to the *Washington Post*. Not in recent times has an Arab leader been given such attention by the American press. Normally, American newspapers ignore what other newspapers print. This is part of the competitiveness of the American newspaper system. But this time, other media took careful note of the interview (which was reprinted in the May 21 edition of *Shariq Al Ahsat*). For once it was considered important to listen to what an Arab leader was saying.

The reasons are clear. The signs have been mounting that

Israel is considering a strike against Syria. The *New York Times* quoted an Israeli military expert as saying that "the dangers of war between Syria and Israel are greater than at any time since 1982." If the Reagan administration were totally behind Israel, it is doubtful that the *Washington Post* ever would have requested the interview from President Assad. But despite the clear tilt towards Israel we have seen ever since the terrorist incidents of last autumn, there are still factions within the American government that are opposed to the one-sided link with Israel.

There is worry within the Reagan White House over a

new war between Syria and Israel. The White House does not mind striking at the Libyan "punching bag." To hit Libya is safe, and if a few women and children get killed, that is unfortunate. Qadhafi is safe to hit because he plays a trivial role in the politics of the Near East and the Fertile Crescent. Syria, however, is a major actor in Middle Eastern affairs, and the White House knows that full well. When the interview was published, the White House responded by calling for the deportation from Syria of Abu Nidal. That was diplomatic language to Syria saying "let us negotiate." No such language was addressed to Col. Qadhafi. The White

House simply branded him an outlaw. Washington will not talk with Qadhafi but it knows it has to talk with President Assad.

Why does Israel want war? For years war has been Israel's favourite way out of internal fights. Prior to June 1967, unemployment and dissent were growing. All that ended with the war. Though in October 1973 the first move was made by Anwar Sadat, Israel quickly utilised the war to bring about domestic unity. The 1982 invasion of Lebanon was fine for domestic purposes until Israeli casualties started to mount. Now internal fighting rages on all political fronts in Israel. Tel Aviv would

be happy with some quick victory over Syria that would feature a lot of destruction but with few if any Israeli casualties.

In the past the Israelis have figured, much like a child engaging in mischief, that if their bad behaviour resulted in crises, they could always run back to Uncle Sam and say "help." But the Reagan Administration, deep down, fears war. Occupying Grenada (population 90,000) and bombing Libyan cities were safe operations. But plunging into a mess created by a nasty Israeli child is a much riskier affair.

There is one principal diplomatic message coming from

Washington to Damascus: please make every effort to secure the release of American, French and other hostages in Lebanon. As the White House sees it, such a move would indicate that (1) Damascus has power or influence over the extremists, and (2) that it wants to negotiate rather than fight. Washington knows full well that Damascus wants to negotiate and deep down it also knows that the source of most of the war danger comes from Tel Aviv. But release of the hostages will help counteract the massive pro-Zionist public opinion bloc in the United States. It will help show Congress that Syria may be willing to join the peace process.

Franz Schurmann

## The Ramadan fast: uplifting the spirit with discipline

THE Arabic world for fasting is "saum," meaning "to be at rest." During the month of Ramadan the saum involves abstention from drinking, eating, smoking and sexual intercourse from roughly dawn to dusk of each day.

Like prayer, fasting is an ancient practice found in China, Japan, Egypt, Greece and the various Jewish communities of the world. Jesus of Nazareth fasted for forty days before beginning his ministry.

The significance of fasting lies in its elevation of man's moral nature through the achievement of discipline over mind and body. Passions are restrained by the saum, and the person who fasts gains release from the mean and selfish desires arising from worldly thoughts. Primarily, however, fasting is a spiritual act designed to please Allah through the uplifting of the spirit. It teaches men to focus on Allah and not on the things of this world.

The objective of fasting is to impart this spiritual training to man. During the entire month of Ramadan the Muslim looks to Allah for permission to eat or drink, and dares not put a grain of food or a drop of water in his mouth until permission is granted. This is the way to achieve "Taqua" — the religious piety and devotion to Allah which embodies the very meaning of Islam.

In the spiritual life of the obedient Muslim who faithfully keeps the fast several qualities are noted:

— a firm conviction in the existence of the omniscient and omnipotent sovereign of the universe, and in the believer's accountability to this sovereign Lord of Creation;

— a firm belief in the hereafter and in the final day of reckoning and judgment, a faith which sustains the believer during the 12-14 hours of fasting each day during Ramadan;

— a confidence arising out of the knowledge that the believer fulfilled his duty and responsibility out of his own strength and the strength of Allah. The man who keeps the fast acts as his own censor, keeping himself under full control and stifling all temptations long before the thought becomes the deed;

— a moral strength growing out of the knowledge that when presented with a choice between materialism on the one hand and morality and spiritualism on the other he chose the latter. Confronted with a choice between this world and the next he opted for the next and was willing to endure material loss and physical hardship for the sake of moral gain;

— a sense of obedience and community resulting from the saum. The Muslim did not regard himself as free to choose his own time for observing the fast, making it subject to the suitability of the weather or to fit in with his own preoccupations. Instead he felt bound to observe it at the time appointed by Allah, irrespective of how inclement the weather might be, how adverse his circumstances and how prejudicial to his personal interests it might be to fast when required.

— the serenity arising from patient devotion to and reliance upon God in resisting all worldly temptations and allurements and pursuing the higher goal of winning God's pleasure — of which he will reap the benefits only in the hereafter and not in the present life.

## Ecuador's pro-U.S. president facing increasing opposition

By Walker Simon

Reuter

QUITO — Ecuador's conservative president Leon Febres Cordero faces increasing difficulty in imposing austerity policies on his troubled oil-exporting nation after mid-term congressional elections won by his opponents, bankers and diplomats said.

With the prospect of a hostile Congress, Febres Cordero confronts the challenge of concluding delicate negotiations with foreign creditors to secure vital-needed foreign exchange for Ecuador, an OPEC member squeezed by low prices for oil, its main export.

Returns from Sunday's elections showed centre-left and Marxist parties winning 55.5 per cent of the vote against 35.5 per cent for pro-government conservative parties. Nine per cent of the vote went to neutral, centrist parties.

The newly-elected deputies will take office in August, ending the pro-U.S. president's control of Congress exactly halfway through his four-year term.

"The opponents in Congress will harass the government at a time when it will try to impose hard-line economic measures to grapple with an oil price fall," said sociologist Alvaro Saez, the head of a Quito polling firm and research centre.

Ecuador's Congress can impeach or oust ministers with a simple majority vote, and bankers said the finance minister or other ministers could become targets for harassment.

Austerity measures have been mild this year, with the government paring the budget by only five per cent and imposing import tariff surcharges of up to 30 per cent.

But uncertainty over future measures prompted devaluation of the national currency by about five per cent against the U.S. dollar before trading in dollars was suspended last Thursday.

Quito still glimmers with prosperity created by an oil-fuelled boom in the 1970s, when Ecuador's 9.6 million people enjoyed the second highest economic

growth rate in South America. Clusters of new high-rise buildings fan out over the Andean city's valleys and latest-model cars ply the streets.

Bankers and diplomats speculate that austerity options open to the government include devaluing the official currency and raising the price of petrol, both highly-charged issues.

Memories are fresh of a 14-per-cent petrol price hike and a 21-per-cent devaluation in March 1983 which triggered a two-day general strike and a week of violent protests which left one person dead and over 50 people wounded.

Ecuador's foreign reserves barely cover a month's imports. The United States helped Ecuador avert a foreign exchange crisis last month, lending it \$150 million for 150 days.

The generous terms of the U.S. loan spotlight the warm relations between Febres Cordero and the Reagan administration.

## NATO holds together in spite of west-west disputes

By Paul Taylor

Reuter

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The United States seems increasingly prepared to go its own way in key policy areas from arms control to trade, to the dismay of its NATO allies, European diplomats say.

A two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Foreign Ministers meeting which ended last Friday in this Canadian port featured plenty of frank discussion on these issues behind closed doors but it apparently made little impact on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

President Ronald Reagan set the stage for disagreement by announcing on the eve of the semi-annual NATO gathering that the United States no longer would be bound by the SALT-II treaty limits on strategic arms from the end of the year.

Shultz hammered home this message to his NATO colleagues, saying the treaty was unratified, had expired, was being violated by the Soviet Union and was anyway technologically obsolete.

The U.S. has a marvellous habit of producing this sort of thing just before a meeting, a European diplomat grumbled as he surveyed media reports of alliance disarray. "What can we do? We either swallow it or spit it out."

To judge by the generally muted tone of public criticism from the allies, most seem to have decided they had no option but to

swallow this one.

SALT-II was not the only issue on which Washington has recently gone it alone, disregarding its allies' wishes.

The most dramatic example was the April 15 U.S. bombing of Libya in response to alleged acts of terrorism, less than 12 hours after a European Community plea for restraint.

American officials are not too worried about criticism on that front. They believe the raid spurred more European diplomatic and economic action against Libya than years of quiet diplomacy could have achieved.

Another unilateral U.S. act which cast a shadow over the NATO meeting was a surprise veto of the final document at a 35-nation meeting on East-West human contacts in Bern last week.

Though it fell far short of Western demands for unfettered emigration from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the draft had included steps to alleviate the plight of divided families, which West European countries believed were well worth taking.

"The Americans took an attitude of 'all or nothing' which is counter to our whole philosophy of step-by-step progress in East-West relations," a West German official complained.

Trade disputes too marred the atmosphere at the NATO meeting.

By Michael Fathers

Reuter

DAR ES SALAAM — The man diplomats in Dar Es Salaam talk most about is Salim Ahmed Salim, once a contender for the post of United Nations Secretary General and now his country's deputy prime minister and defence minister.

He was described by Julius Nyerere, leader of Tanzania's independence movement and president of the country for 20 years, as the vanguard of a new generation of Tanzanian leaders.

Salim, a cultivated and westernised professional diplomat from the island of Pemba, was considered the natural successor to Nyerere when he stepped down from the presidency last year.

Instead the job went to Ali Hassan Mwinyi, a man virtually unknown both in the hinterland of Tanzania and abroad.

He was the president of Zanzibar, the former island state off-shore from Dar Es Salaam which is linked with the mainland in a political union.

Mwinyi was a compromise choice between the two main contenders, Salim and the former prime minister and vice-president Rashid Kawawa, diplomats say.

Salim, the modernist with no grass roots support in the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolution) Party, and Kawawa, a

party loyalist, cancelled each other out.

"Both men have lots of enemies. Kawawa... is not a popular man outside the party and he is particularly disliked by the army," says a Nordic diplomat close to the Tanzanian government.

"Salim, the pragmatist who wants reform and can see the failure of Nyerere's economic policies, is feared by the party ideologues and time servers whose jobs would be in jeopardy if he ever ran the country."

Nyerere made clear in speeches last year during the leadership struggle that political stability was essential.

Partly for that reason he gave his support to Mwinyi when it became clear that Salim could not carry the party and that to choose Kawawa could have destroyed popular support for the new government.

Mwinyi was a nonentity, a stop-gap. "Mwinyi who? People asked," a local businessman said.

Since his election in October last year he has been touring the country to make himself known. He has made only one official visit abroad, to neighbouring Mozambique, and has attended a one-day summit of Uganda's neighbours in Kampala.

In Tanzania the line between the ruling party and the government is hazy. According to the constitution the party determines policy and the government im-

plements it.

Nyerere left the government but remained chairman of the party to try to revive an institution which many people say had collapsed outside the main towns through lack of organisation and grass roots support.

His influence is enormous and diplomats say that no major decision is taken by the government without his consent.

"Mwinyi is carrying out policy. He is not instituting new ones. He is not a political thinker. He follows orders. It is not his style to initiate," one diplomat said.

Policy is determined in the end by a small group of top officials. The party and the government follow their lead.

Some diplomats speculate that as Nyerere turns his attention more and more towards party affairs the government may increase its independence.

"At the moment Nyerere has it both ways. If a decision is unpopular or proves to be wrong, the government takes the blame. If it is popular the party gets the credit," an African diplomat said.

The overriding issue which has split the ruling hierarchy is whether to accept stringent terms from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the rehabilitation of the economy.

The IMF wants a major devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling, increased payments to farmers for their produce, restrictions on gov-

ernment corporations known as parastatals which control production and distribution and their eventual replacement by co-operatives and an increase in interest rates.

The terms challenge the very basis of the socialist economic policies Nyerere has implemented since independence in 1961.

Acceptance will open the door to fresh credits from the World Bank and the country's main donors, particularly the Nordic countries who have made clear they cannot continue their support unless reforms are carried out.

Rejection of the IMF package is likely to lead to further economic stagnation.

Salim and Finance Minister Cleopa Msuya are said by diplomats to head the leadership faction favouring acceptance. Mwinyi, they say, is waiting to see which way the debate goes.

Prime Minister Joseph Warioba told a group of foreign envoys at a reception recently that the two sides were evenly balanced.

Nyerere has said publicly that it is up to the government to choose whether to go with the IMF, an organisation he has described as an agent of an international economic order that must be changed to favour developing countries.

Mwinyi's five year term as president ends in 1990, a long time in politics to determine whether he is merely a transitional leader or a permanent political figure.

## Despite 'body blow', Solidarity to continue struggle

By Michal Broniatowski

Reuter

WARSAW — The arrest of fugitive Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak, along with two other key underground figures, is a painful blow to Poland's political opposition, but the movement he helped to organise is not likely to disappear.

Opposition sources said Sunday his capture coincided with the arrests of Konrad Bielinski, a member of Warsaw's clandestine Solidarity Commission, and Ewa Kulik, said to be an organiser of Warsaw's flourishing underground press.

All three were caught at their secret flats Saturday morning, the sources said.

Bujak, 31, who had been at large since the December 1981 martial-law crackdown on Solidarity, was the last fugitive of the four founder members of its underground Provisional Coordinating Committee (TKK).

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who had held several secret meetings with Bujak in recent years, told worshippers in a Gdansk church Sunday: "Lacking any other successes, the authorities will boast of his capture as an achievement, but sooner or later our peaceful means will lead to victory."

Although dissident sources insisted the work of the opposition would continue, the loss of the youthful and charismatic Bujak, whose name had become a household word in Poland, was seen as a major psychological setback.

"It is a most serious body blow," a senior Western diplomatic observer commented.

"The authorities are showing their strength in the run-up to this month's Communist Party congress."

The congress, due to start on June 29 in Warsaw, is expected to re-assert the party's control over national life and close the chapter

of labour unrest sparked by the 1980 wave of summer strikes, which gave birth to Solidarity.

Bujak's capture marked the culmination of a concerted government crackdown on dissent which has included arrests, raids on clandestine hideouts, heavy jail terms and massive shows of force to prevent Solidarity-led demonstrations.

Last January, security forces apprehended TKK member Bogdan Borusewicz during a raid on an underground printshop in the Baltic port of Gdansk.

In February, the Supreme Court upheld a three- and-a-half-year jail sentence on another TKK founder member, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, and imposed lesser terms on two other prominent dissidents.

On May Day riot police swamped major Polish cities to prevent the recurrence of anti-government demonstrations which had erupted in the past in

response to TKK appeals.

Bujak announced the creation of the TKK in a clandestine Radio Solidarity broadcast in April 1982, in which he urged Poles to mount resistance to the authorities. These and other appeals were published in underground bulletins and leaflets, widely circulated throughout the country.

His signature headed all major appeals for popular opposition to Communist rule and he was instrumental in setting up an efficient clandestine publishing network to promote the Solidarity cause.

Bielinski headed a TKK team which released independent voter turnout figures in last October's parliamentary elections. They were over ten per cent lower than the 78.8 per cent claimed by the government.

This rival data caused considerable embarrassment for the authorities who had hoped to present the election outcome as proof of their widespread public support.

Veteran dissident Jacek Kuron, described the arrest of his three friends as "a severe personal blow."

He added: "It may seriously complicate the situation, but it does not mean defeat. The opposition will continue to function."

Everything will go on, Solidarity's former national spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz commented. "The underground still commands considerable moral authority in Poland."

Wiktoria Kularski, Bujak's deputy in the Warsaw Solidarity chapter, who has also been on the run since December 1981, is seen as his likely replacement.

Years of official reprisals have visibly diminished public support for open resistance, but amid tacit approval by Poland's powerful Roman Catholic church the opposition continues to cause concern to the Communist establishment.



## The failings of Arab science

The Jordanians have a good idea of what is needed and if they had the money they would know what to do

By Judith Perera

AT 60, Nobel prize-winner Professor Abdul Salam can look back on almost 40 years of outstanding achievements in the field of theoretical physics. During this time he has also worked ceaselessly to promote science throughout the Third World, and especially in the Islamic countries including his native Pakistan.

In 1964 he set up the International Centre of Theoretical Physics in Trieste, of which he is director. It is run under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and UNESCO, which, together with the Italian government, provide most of the funds.

The centre makes it possible for top scholars from developing countries to spend several months each year working and exchanging ideas with their peers from the developed states, and so keep abreast of advances in physics.

More recently, in 1983 Professor Abdul Salam helped to found the Third World Academy of Sciences. But he is not satisfied with the progress made in this area.

During an interview in his office at Imperial College, London, where he has been professor of theoretical physics since 1957, he told the Middle East of his disappointment with the status of science in the Arab world.

"It is a great pity that the Arab World has lost the opportunity of building up science. Now that the oil prices have come down, science will be the first casualty," he said. "The Arabs have been busy building palaces, but no palaces for science."

For science to flourish in any community, says Abdul Salam, five conditions must be satisfied. There must be "passionate com-

mitment," generous patronage, security for scientists to pursue their work, self-government of the scientific community, and a commitment to "internationalisation of scientific endeavour."

But in the Arab World, he says, there is no passionate national commitment to science and "zero patronage." The Arabs, he adds, will talk of fighting the West, but no one talks of science.

Professor Abdul Salam does not believe that the development of science should pose political problems. "Openness in society is not necessarily linked to openness in science," he points out. Scientists do not need a liberal society, but they do need access to scientific literature and to their peers.

Scientific communities in the Arab World, he argues, are not self-governing. "They are run by bureaucrats, not scientists," he says, "and the Arabs frown on internationalism."

In 1985, Professor Abdul Salam's centre in Trieste welcomed 360 Arab scientists out of a total of 2,500 from all parts of the world. "Apart from \$50,000 from Kuwait, we paid for them all. We spent \$500,000 on them. The funds came from Italy, the U.N., Sweden, anywhere but the Arabs. The Arab nation is rich enough to have supported them. But no one cares."

Disunity in the Arab World is also a problem for scientists, he believes. Any scientific community must be large enough to support itself and provide stimulus from within. In the Middle East this would require a degree of Arab unity, or at least cooperation, which is so far lacking. Because of this, individual countries which are making an effort to encourage science are finding it difficult.



Prof. Abdul Salam

Jordan is making valiant efforts

Professor Abdul Salam praises Kuwait, but adds with regret that it is too small to have much effect on the region as a whole.

Jordan is also making valiant efforts, he says. "The Jordanians have a good idea of what is needed, and if they had the money they would know what to do," he says.

Iraq was also encouraging its scientists, but its efforts have been hampered by the high costs of the Gulf war.

Of all the Arab countries, Egypt has the biggest scientific community and one which could probably be self-sustaining. But unfortunately, says Professor Abdul Salam, science is not a priority in Egypt. "Egypt does not look after its scientific community. Scientists should be paraded in the streets like other national heroes."

Professor Abdul Salam believes there is too much emphasis on technology transfer. "Science transfer must also be considered. It is the basis for technology. Technology is a dead loss without this.

Technology is just an episode in the history of a nation."

The Arab World, he argues, needs to build up its community of scientists and give them the opportunity to work on a regional basis. "The Arabs must act as a single nation, at least as far as science is concerned. It is the only way they can have a large enough scientific community."

The Arabs should also recognise the international character of science. Professor Abdul Salam insists. "Islamic science," he maintains, "is a slogan with no meaning." In some it may mean that Islamic ethics should be applied to science. "But Islamic ethics are universal anyway — care for the environment, lack of specialisation, care for wholeness and so on. To call this Islamic science is an absurdity."

Of all the civilisations on earth, says Professor Abdul Salam, it is the Islamic one — both Arab and non-Arab — which is weakest in science. "No other civilisation talks of science in this way. It seems that those who do not want to do real science talk of Islamic science" — The Middle East.

## The land of the rising yen

The appreciating Japanese yen has brought advantages to the country as well as drawbacks. Jurak Martin outlines some of them, from tax cuts to austerity, from the price of apartments to the price of a bottle of beer.

TOKYO — The Japanese capital has become the most expensive city in the world, according to a list of recent surveys. Never cheap, Tokyo's rising costs can be linked exclusively to the 40 per cent appreciation of the yen against the dollar over the last eight months.

It matters little whether the indices are based on a bottle of beer — about \$1.75 for just under two-thirds of a litre — or the price of a very modest 70-square-metre three-bedroom apartment in the capital's suburban wasteland at \$150,000-\$200,000. The conversion rates make awesome reading. They even imply, at least on paper, that Japan might be losing its legendary comparative cost advantage over other industrialised countries, especially the U.S.

As soon as the yen began moving up last September, wiser heads in Japan gave a warning that the adverse consequences — principally a loss of exports — would be felt before the benefits — still lower inflation and better terms of trade.

According to almost all the politicians, most of the export-oriented businesses and some of the economic statisticians, Japan is still in the suffering phase.

The problem is to separate the rhetoric from reality. Nowhere has the former been more prevalent than in the political arena. The Tokyo economic summit at the beginning of May created a watershed between the image-conscious political truce and the subsequent free-for-all in the battle to succeed Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone as prime minister.

His perceived "failure" at the summit to put a bid on the yen's rise is now being used as a club against him, just as he is using the case for economic counter-

measures as an equally transparent political ploy to force the summer general election which his rivals do not want.

The reality, however, is probably that the value of the yen is no more than a tool in a game whose outcome will be determined for other, personal, non-policy reasons.

Even if Mr. Nakasone had forced the yen back down to ¥250 to the dollar and then won a smashing election victory, his party, the ruling Liberal Democrats, would still have been perfectly capable of showing him the door in October, when it must decide on a new leader.

Again, all rhetoric, inside and outside Japan, accepts that domestic demand needs boosting and, inside the country, that affected industries should be helped. But none of the proposed or mooted solutions amounts to the sort of cathartic stimulus which Western critics think is required, nor even the structural reform which domestic bodies, such as the Maekawa commission, feel desirable.

Even if Mr. Nakasone is disposed of, only one alternative, Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, has promised a more radical approach.

The government will come up with more aid to small businesses, probably another ¥200 billion (\$1.18 billion) worth, but will skate round the fact that the current ¥300 billion programme is being under-used.

A further impetus to public works will be provided, just as it has, like clockwork, for the last five years; political considerations might dictate a tax cut before next year's promised overhaul, but neither will threaten the government's religious commitment to fiscal austerity.

In any case, there is much sce-

pticism as to whether cutting taxes and/or ending the tax break on small savings will induce the Japanese to spend more.

Everyday Japan also fails to present much evidence of the impact of the higher yen on the Japanese. To be sure, the economic statistics do show that wholesale prices this spring were about 10 per cent below those of a year ago and that consumer price inflation, hitherto negligible, has all but disappeared, with the obvious and peculiar exception of real estate.

But the typical household has seen few prices changes from the higher yen and cheaper oil, in marked contrast, for example, with the U.S. experience.

Gas and electricity prices for the individual — and for industry — will finally come down this summer after protracted deliberation, but similar debate has done nothing much yet to the cost of other consumables, such as petrol at the pump, international phone charges and airline tickets, or imported foods.

The recommended retail price of a bottle of Scotch marketed by official importers has been dropped from ¥4,150 to ¥4,000 — a nugatory fall given the yen's appreciation against sterling.

Many Western consumer products available in Japan are low-volume prestige goods, not classically sensitive to price and imported by small specialist trading firms which find it hard to cut prices.

The Japanese government is putting pressure on importers to do so, but one informal diplomatic analysis here showed little change in the price of imported industrial goods and only spotty declines in consumer items.

Mr. Yanase, a car importer, for example, reduced the prices on its VW and Audi models by between only one and two per cent in March — the yen's appreciation

against the Deutsch Mark has admittedly been modest.

It also lopped 7.5 per cent off its U.S. models last November, but still found few additional buyers.

Japanese companies do not yet seem to have turned their energies homewards with aggressive sales campaigns, though there is plenty of talk about rearing for the domestic market, perhaps in time for the midsummer wages bonus period. But profit margins in an already saturated home market are low and the custom of orderly, albeit competitive, selling and retail price maintenance dies hard.

Additionally, the complex Japanese distribution system, with its plethora of middlemen, tends to mean that the end consumer can and will get only a fraction of the manufacturer's or importer's savings.

Employment has yet to be visibly affected by the higher yen. If some people have been removed from the workforce then they were mostly not statistically recorded in the first place.

In the big companies, this spring's wage round was marked by a deference on the part of organised labour exceptional even by Japanese standards. In some of the worst affected industries such as shipbuilding, wage increases were passed up to maintain jobs.

What is left is an economy which is certainly slowing down to between 1.5 and 3.5 per cent growth this year, but whose domestic segment, which after all, accounts for more than 80 per cent of nominal gross national product, has not been conspicuously under-performing by its admittedly sub-par recent standards.

Construction and housing — albeit with government help — and department store sales have all been bearing up pretty well. And the reality is that the price of a bottle of beer, in yen, is still what it was two years ago — Financial Times news feature.

## Alternative nuclear energy work goes on despite Chernobyl disaster

By Martin Nesirky

CULHAM, England — As public pressure mounts throughout the world against nuclear energy following the Chernobyl disaster, European scientists here are busy working toward a different, safer way to produce atomic power.

The scientists, part of a team investigating nuclear fusion at this research site near Oxford in southern England, say future reactors using their method could never explode as the Ukrainian plant did last month ago.

But they say the scheme, which produces energy by forcing atoms together, would still produce radiation. It is unlikely to be used commercially before well into the next century.

Today's nuclear reactors work by splitting atoms — fission. Experts have been recreating the fusion reactions that fire the sun in the hope of proving it would one day be possible to tame the complex process to generate electricity.

Officials from the project, known as the Joint European Torus (JET), told Reuters they were making great strides with their experiments, which involve heating gas to temperatures up to five times that at the sun's core. The atoms are forced together for split seconds in a huge doughnut-shaped vacuum container surrounded by strong magnetic fields.

The United States, Soviet Union and Japan have similar devices, but JET, funded by European Community (EC) nations plus Switzerland and Sweden, is by far the largest and most powerful.

China also has a fledgling fusion

programme and some Arab countries have suggested similar joint research work.

But some scientists, noting several governments are coming under intense pressure to abandon or limit atomic power, think last month's disaster at the Soviet nuclear reactor could force leaders to think again about funding the nuclear sector.

The capital cost of a fusion reactor, in which energy released from fused atoms would be absorbed by a surrounding metal blanket and transformed into heat for steam turbines, would be immense, JET spokesmen, Mr. John Maple said. Research costs already run into millions of dollars.

The most likely fusion fuels would be deuterium and tritium. Vast supplies of deuterium are to be found in water, of which the world has plenty. Tritium can be made from lithium, a relatively abundant metal with enough for perhaps 1,000 years, experts say.

Scientists say initial studies show a nuclear fusion reactor would be much safer than those used now. It could never explode like the Chernobyl station because of the minute amounts of fuel at any one time in the reactor and the process used.

"Fusion is inherently safe. Recent events have not changed that," said top JET physicist, Frenchman Dr. Jacques Jacquot.

"It would take an extremely fertile mind to think of a way for such a reactor to fail," said Mr. Maple.

However, he acknowledges fusion "is not as white as driven snow." Dr. Jacquot, with JET since EC leaders agreed to set up the project in June 1978, is also sensitive to the hazards.

Though the reactor would not

use radioactive fuels as present atomic plants do, the process would eventually turn the whole station radioactive.

So the main problem would be disposing of the radioactive reactor assembly when its useful life was over. Mr. Maple said this would mean finding suitable sites for storage or dumping, a tough problem for atomic plant officials as it is.

Many environmentalists oppose any nuclear energy. But scientists stress work is still at an early stage. "We don't need to convince the public yet about fusion safety. It could make them more worried about conventional nuclear power — and that is here for a long time," Mr. Maple said.

Dr. Jacquot said there would be at least two more research stages before a commercial reactor could be built.

"It could be a significant source of energy, but that is up to the politicians. We scientists are just trying to give them the option," Dr. Jacquot said.

"If the politicians decide to cut the conventional nuclear power programme, I'm not sure we would survive either," Mr. Maple added.

Dr. Jacquot and other physicists run the JET experiment from a room like a space mission control centre. A screen gives a seconds countdown to each of the tests and other monitors show charts and statistics. They run up to 30 tests a day.

The "doughnut," festooned with measuring instruments, is housed in a nearby white hangar with three-metre thick walls. Inside the machine atoms fuse in a plasma — a hot gas.

"We made our first plasma at

the end of June, 1983. It was a tiny little plasma, but by golly we enjoyed it," said Mr. Maple.

Now temperatures are higher and the plasma lasts longer, but still nowhere near the seconds needed in a real reactor. There have been problems keeping the plasma stable — one U.S. physicist says it is like trying to hold jelly in a string bag.

Funding runs out for JET in 1990 unless the EC agrees an extension and the scientists hope the "Chernobyl factor" will not sway that decision.

Running parallel to the JET project is a working group of European, U.S., Soviet and Japanese experts who agree in principle on a "conceptual design" for a reactor but would be hard pushed to agree on where to site it, the scientists said.

Nuclear fusion research has brought together experts from east and west in rare close cooperation under the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency's group, known as Intor.

One of the top Soviet advisers to Intor is Dr. Yevgeny Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, who is leading the operation to clean up after the Chernobyl disaster. Soviet scientists pioneered research on fusion after World War II.

The JET men say Dr. Velikhov is a strong advocate of nuclear fusion and a close associate of Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

They say it was significant and encouraging for their field that Gorbachev made a specific reference to cooperation on fusion research at the end of his Geneva summit meeting with President Reagan last November.

## ILO: Following food prices over a decade

FROM the well-stocked shelves of supermarkets in industrialised countries to the street stalls of the developing world, food prices more than doubled almost everywhere — and in some cases spiralled to stunning heights — during the inflation-ridden decade of 1974-1984.

In Israel, for example, food prices increased by an incredible 94.491 per cent over the 10-year period, while Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru also experienced rates of food price increase at five-digit level or above.

Household budgets in Singapore, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Japan, on the other hand, were among those which were only mildly affected with overall increases of 36.8 per cent, 43.7 per cent, 52.8 per cent and 65.9 per cent respectively.

This diverse pattern of rising food prices was drawn from a survey of food price indices, comparing 1974 annual averages with those of 1984, based on data published in the 1984 and 1985 editions of the ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics.

Among the total of 66 countries covered in the study, 13 are in Africa, 17 in the Americas, 13 in Asia, 18 in Europe and 5 in Oceania.

The majority of countries in both Europe and Oceania experienced what are considered "moderate" increases in food prices during the survey decade, that is, under 200 per cent. In Oceania, New Zealand was an exception with 246.4 per cent, and countries in Europe which failed to make the "moderate" grade include: Yugoslavia, 117.7 per cent; Poland, 481.7 per cent; Greece, 452.4 per cent; Italy, 304.4 per

cent; Spain, 300.3 per cent; Ireland, 255.3 per cent, and the United Kingdom, just over the mark with 207.3 per cent.

Most of the East European countries recorded very low changes in food price indices over the 10 years.

The United States, 85.9 per cent; Panama, 76.6 per cent; and Suriname, 90.1 per cent; were the lowest of the moderates in the Americas, followed by Bahamas, 104.3 per cent; Canada, 137.5 per cent, and Barbados, 149.5 per cent.

Algeria with 142.4 per cent, Morocco with 158.5 per cent and Senegal with 188.4 per cent are the only countries in Africa where food price increases stayed under the 200 per cent level, while in Tanzania they soared to 962.1 per cent between 1974 and 1984.

In addition to Singapore and

Japan, several developing countries in Asia succeeded in holding food price increases during the 10-year period to less than 200 per cent. These include Thailand with 104.9 per cent and the Syrian Arab Republic just under the wire with 199.9 per cent. India and Nepal did even better with 76.7 per cent and 99.4 per cent respectively while Iran was second-highest to Israel with a 421.4 per cent increase in food prices from 1974 to 1984.

According to Mrs. Khin Khin Nu, who is an ILO statistician and who carried out the survey, it should be noted that differences between the rates of change experienced by countries are due not only to the different price changes but also to the methodology used for calculating the indices — ILO Feature.

## Welding factory faces China's first bankruptcy

SHENYANG, (R) — The workers at a welding equipment factory in Shenyang are three months away from something no one in China has faced in almost 40 years — bankruptcy.

The factory was one of three given a warning last August by the city government that it had 12 months to put its house in order or face being wound up.

"Two of the three improved their performance," said Mr. Lu Hongquan, a section chief in the city's economic structure reform office. "But there has not been much change in the welding equipment factory."

China has already gone further than most Communist countries by gradually making firms responsible for profit and loss and bosses accountable for a firm's performance.

Chinese leaders have said a national bankruptcy law is being drafted.

But Shenyang is the only city to have passed its own bankruptcy regulations, the holdest step so far in attempts to motivate workers

after decades of guaranteed jobs. The rest of the country is watching closely to see what happens.

The architect of Shenyang's innovative rules is Mr. Li Changchun, 42-year-old secretary of the northeastern city's Communist Party committee.

The People's Daily said Mr. Li conceived the regulations during his years as a manager in industry and as mayor of Shenyang.

"He saw that many workers did not care if the firm they worked for was well run or not and that they believed their financial interest and that of the firm had no relation," the newspaper said.

For the first 30 years of communist rule, China promised guaranteed work to everyone, with the central government picking up the bill if a firm went into the red.

If a factory lost money indefinitely, it was taken over by a more profitable one and its workers absorbed elsewhere.

This was the system known as "eating from the big pot." But the government of Mr. Deng Xia-

oping has resolved that the only way to make China a world industrial power is to abolish the system.

The People's Daily said Mr. Li wanted a bankruptcy law but, as a head of local government, the best he was able to do was pass regulations.

The paper said last August's warning shook Shenyang like an earthquake — "It made the three factory heads weep bitterly and the workers unable to sleep, for fear of losing their jobs and becoming dependent on relief money."

The shock caused by the warning stimulated two of the three factories into profit. But the "sickness at the welding equipment plant was beyond cure," said the People's Daily.

"Its debts are too great and the quality of its management and products too low."

Officials in Shenyang said it was not possible to visit the factory, because the situation there was "tense."

Mr. Lu said the bankruptcy law was just one part of wide-ranging reforms aimed at raising efficiency and profits.

The others include more autonomy and accountability for factories, the power of workers to choose their bosses and the promotion of more talented and qualified people, Mr. Lu said.

But China is still a long way from finalising its bankruptcy law, according to a foreign lawyer in Peking.

"It is a new, complex and sensitive issue in a socialist country. The drafters have been reading books on the bankruptcy law in Taiwan," he said.

Asked when the new law would be published, Mr. Qian Jiaju, a top economist, told Reuters that it was not even certain yet whether a bankruptcy law for local enterprises would be passed.

"It is a question of if, not when. The new law is being drafted to deal mainly with bankruptcies by firms in China with foreign equity holding," he said.

## Strangler among trees, fig leads double life

By Joy Aschenbach

National Geographic

WASHINGTON — Among trees, they have a reputation as "the stranglers."

They not only strangle other trees, but will engulf almost anything that is stationary, from sidewalks and buildings to abandoned washing machines, says botanist Francis E. Putz, who has studied strangler fig trees in Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Florida. Some varieties have swallowed up some of the remains of ancient architectural wonders, from Angkor in Kampuchea (Cambodia) to Tikal in Guatemala.

Strangler figs are backward trees, Putz says. They start life in the tops of other trees and grow down, along their trunks. When they take root in the ground, they grow back up, until they finally look and act more like normal trees.

Leading two lives

These remarkable trees lead

two lives — in the tree tops as desertlike plants, and rooted in the ground, with the characteristics of tropical rain-forest trees. They change not only their habitat but part of their anatomy to survive.

"They are really peculiar plants," says Putz.

Strangler figs are related to East Indian banyans and grow in tropical and subtropical regions. Flowering all the time, they are a constant source of survival food for some tropical forest animals.

These trees kill other trees not by choking or squeezing them, but by preventing their trunks from enlarging. Many trees, among them some of the strangler's favourite hosts, must add vital girth as they grow. The stranglers send down a tangle of twisted roots along the trunk, crisscrossing and fusing them so that some older stranglers appear as if they have developed a solid trunk. The other tree inside eventually dies, leaving a healthy, free-standing fig — with a hollow trunk.

Trees like the palm, another

popular host whose trunk does not expand as it grows, can survive life with a strangler, Putz says.

Strangler figs sprout from seeds deposited in the crotches and crevices of large branches by birds, bats, monkeys, and other animals that perch in tree tops.

The advantages of starting out at the top, Putz explains, are an abundance of sunlight, lack of intense competition encountered by young plants on the ground, and the likelihood of being broken or buried by falling branches.

An assistant professor of botany at the University of Florida, Putz must spend a great deal of his field-research time up a tree. An experienced tree climber, he says, "I hang there quite comfortably. The wind's blowing. The bugs don't bother you up there. It's really pleasant. Sometimes I've spent half a day up there."

But the top of a palm, Putz reports, is "a wild place. There are all sorts of insects, scorpions, centipedes... also mice and boas. I reach in with trepidation."

His work in Venezuela was supported by the National Geographic Society.

Putz found that "soil" in the tree top — created from the nests and feces of animals that roost there — is two to five times richer in nutrients than the soil on the ground. He concludes that strangler figs that begin life up in a palm send roots down to the ground primarily because of an increased need for water, rather than for nutritive material. During life in the air, strangler figs develop thick leaves that store water, with fewer pores to reduce evaporation.

"They are more succulent. They contain 10 to 20 per cent more water, an adaptation to water-shortage conditions that is characteristic of desertlike plants," Putz says.

Once rooted in the ground, the strangler fig "changes its leaf anatomy. Pores are more abundant, for example," he explains. "It is quite a different plant, more like a tropical rain-forest tree."

By Deborah Telford

Reuter

SINGAPORE — It's becoming commonplace these days to be approached on the streets of Singapore and asked to donate parts of your body for transplants.

All over the island have started canvassing for kidney donations as part of a national effort — and the campaign has already won thousands of converts.

Singapore is one of many countries that lack organs to be transplanted to save patients suffering from kidney failure.

But the sick in this community-minded republic are promoting a bill which would allow doctors to remove organs from dead accident victims unless they opted out of the scheme while they were alive.

Present law requires donors' advance permission.

The National Kidney Foundation (NKF), patients, their families and volunteers have been out in force for the past six weeks to drive home the message that the law would save lives.

Pamphlets delivered with electricity bills, tee-shirts, rallies, seminars and videos in shopping centres all proclaim the virtues of letting someone else use your kidneys when you die.

Government incentives



## Pernfors, Leconte gain French Open semifinals

PARIS (Agencies) — Mikael Pernfors, an unseeded Swede, upset third-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0 to advance to the semifinals of the French Open, where he will face the last hope of France, Henri Leconte.

The no. 8 seed, Leconte won his quarterfinal match over Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union 6-3, 6-4, 6-3 using an aggressive serve-and-volley game.

"I went very often to the net," Leconte said. "I didn't stay back. If you stay back, you lose."

A two-time NCAA champion at the University of Georgia, Pernfors used a mixture of baseline shots and charges to the net to beat Becker, the 18-year-old who last summer became the youngest Grand Slam champion when he won Wimbledon.

Both players were raised on faster surfaces than clay, and it showed as they battled at the net and went for winners on second serve.

In the early going, it was a wonderfully entertaining match. Pernfors and Becker swapped powerful forehands and razor-edge volleys, and one Pernfors cross-court was so hard it made the crowd gasp. Becker chased it down for a winning return.

At another point, Becker looked like Willie Mays in centre field, running straight back to get to a lob and flip it two-hand over his head to keep it in play.

But in the end, Pernfors was the more aggressive — and successful — of the two.

He broke Becker to win the second set, then broke him twice in the third set including set point. Pernfors then breezed through the final set, breaking in the second, fourth and sixth games. Match point was a sizzling backhand passing shot down the line.

Leconte entreated the cheering centre court crowd with his full repertoire of powerful serves and smashes, delicate drop shots and

driving ground strokes which left his 20-year-old opponent scrambling around the court.

"Everything was swirling around me. He had long shots and short shots, it was a whirlwind. I couldn't do anything," said Chesnokov after the one hour and 48 minute match.

Leconte, 22, took the offensive from the start of the first game with a rapid serve and volley, broke service in the second game and went into a 3-0 lead.

Chesnokov took the fourth game love but gave the next away love. After three games which followed service, Leconte made a winning second serve to clinch the set 6-3 in just 31 minutes.

He broke service in the first and third games of the next set, but Chesnokov broke back and saved three set points in the ninth game to trail 5-4.

Leconte rallied with a serve and smash in the 10th game, followed up with two winning serves and finished off the set with a lightning ace.

## Shahrestani wins at Epsom

EPSOM, England (R) — Shahrestani, running in the same colours as the ill-fated Shergar, won the Epsom Derby Wednesday after a thrilling battle in the final furlong with 2-1 favourite Dancing Brave.

It was an emotionally charged victory for jockey Walter Swinburn, trainer Michael Stoute and the owner, the Aga Khan, who also supplied the 1981 winner Shergar. Shergar colt was kidnapped two years later and vanished without trace in Ireland.

Shergar won his Derby by an effortless 10 lengths but Shahrestani (11-2) had to work much harder against Dancing Brave, brought late — critics would say too late — on the wide outside by veteran jockey Greville Starkey.

Shahrestani, son of the Triple Crown winner Nijinsky, captured the coveted prize by half a length with Mashkour (12-1) and Steve Causton two and a half lengths away in third place, just ahead of stable-mate Faraway Dancer, ridden by Willie Ryan.

Swinburn said afterwards: "I had an unbelievable run. The beauty of my horse is that he is so relaxed."

Asked to compare his two Derby winners, the 24-year-old jockey said: "There was only one Shergar."

Thoughts of Shergar's majestic triumph flashed across his mind Wednesday and he said: "It was a very emotional moment when I went past the post."

It was the richest race ever staged in Britain with Shahrestani,

winner of two big Classic trials already this season, winning £239,260.

Starkey was sharply criticised afterwards for his riding of Dancing Brave, the effortless 2,000 Guineas winner who grazed a knee in training last week and was surrounded by stalling doubts in the pre-race buildup.

Starkey certainly dropped Dancing Brave right out at the back of the field in the early part of the slow run race and he only came late on the wide outside in the final furlong.

Starkey, who earlier in the week would not hear of defeat for Dancing Brave, said: "He was very unlucky."

Trainer Guy Harwood just shrugged his shoulders and commented: "What can I say?"

The Aga Khan, asked if Wednesday's victory made up for the tragic loss of Shergar, said: "He was an exceptional horse but I think it's a unique experience to win the Derby twice."

The early leaders in the world famous race were Nomad and Nisnas ahead of Irish challenger Wise Counsellor and Faraway Dancer.

But Swinburn always had Shahrestani well up with the leading pack and hit the front in the straight to get first run against the heavily backed Dancing Brave.

The race was delayed 15 minutes when Sharrod, the mount of Willie Carson, spread a plate and Sheikh Mohammad's runner never got into the argument.

## Algeria recovers to draw 1-1

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (R) — Northern Ireland, dominant in the first half, wilted in the blazing sun and allowed Algeria to recover to grab a 1-1 draw in Tuesday's World Cup Group D match.

Both goals came from free-kicks just outside the area. Norman Whiteside, declared fit shortly before kick-off, gave the Irish a dream start when his ferocious 20-metre shot was deflected wickedly past Algerian goalkeeper Larbi El Hadi.

The goal, plus Ireland's no nonsense, all-action game, clearly frustrated the Algerian defence and they could have scored three more times within the first quarter of the game.

But one of Guadalajara's hottest days this year began to sap Irish strength after halftime and it was no surprise when Algeria equalised in the 58th minute.

Zidane Djamel did the damage, hammering a sweet left-footer past Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings who was making a record 117th appearance for his country.

By the end Algeria were clearly on top but both tired sides appeared happy to settle for the draw.

## France to test cinderella Soviets

By Derek Parr  
Reuter

LEON, Mexico — The Soviet Union, the early revelation of the 1986 World Cup finals, test their new-found reputation against the old masters of France here Thursday.

The Russians' 6-0 destruction of Hungary on Monday contrasted sharply with the meagre 1-0 win the European champions achieved against unfancied Canada in Group C 24 hours earlier.

The Soviet Union, as Hungary learnt to their cost, dovetailed to perfection and their sharp and speedy attack was a constant menace.

European Cup Winners' Cup holders Dynamo Kiev provided eight of the Russians' starting line up plus the guiding spirit, newly installed team chief Valery Lobanovsky.

But the Soviet squad are reluctant to assume the role of World Cup favourites or back in the praise heaped on them after their stunning win.

French team chief Henri Michel likened the Soviets to Johan Cruyff's great Ajax Amsterdam side which carried off the European Cup three times in the early 1970's.

But Soviet assistant coach Nikita Simonian said: "The Dutch made history and it's too early to compare us. You cannot judge any team that has won just one match."

"The players have already forgotten the Hungary match. It belongs to history and we have to start thinking about tomorrow."

France have had an extra day to regather their strength after the opening Group C games — a factor French striker Jean-Pierre Papin reckons will be in their favour.

But Simonian, speaking at the Soviet base in Irapuato 65 kilometres from here, said: "The players have already recovered. They are 100 per cent fit and are ready for the game."

Simonian also suggested the Russians may adopt new tactics when he said: "Hungary's style of play suited us. Whether we play the same way again depends on whether the French let us do what the Hungarians allowed us to do."

The Soviet assistant was also at pains to point out that France were the reigning European champions and that they boasted an array of world class players including Michel Platini and Alain Giresse.

French team chief Michel, not unhappy that France might now be regarded as challengers rather than favourites, has warned his players against developing a complex about the Russians.

France could make three changes in their line-up. Central defender Yvon Le Roux, suspended for the first match after being sent off in the last qualifying tie, could replace Patrick Battiston, fullback William Ayache is in line to return after recovering from a thigh injury and Yannick Stopyra may come in for Dominique Rocheteau in attack.

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## England dealt blow by Portugal

MONTERREY, Mexico (AP) — Portugal avenged a 20-year-old defeat and made a mockery of England's pre-tournament form in scoring a surprise 1-0 victory in both teams' opening World Cup Group F soccer clash Tuesday.

The Portuguese heavily dented English convictions that the current team could become the first European side to win the World Cup in Latin America.

The result not only ended England's year-long unbeaten streak, but also gave the Portuguese an unexpected flying start to the championship.

After winning 11 straight internationals, England lost the first one that really mattered, Carlos Manuel grabbing the first goal

scored in Group F following Monday's goalless draw between Poland and Morocco.

With typical English defiance, manager Bobby Robson was afterwards adamant that his team still could make the second stage of the competition by winning its remaining Group F games against Morocco and Poland.

"We've had a bit of a dent, but there are two matches still to go. We will remain optimistic and full of confidence," he said.

"Remember, France lost its opening game against us 3-1 four years ago and still made the semifinals."

He also could have cited West Germany's performance in Spain. After losing 2-1 to Algeria in their first game, the Germans gained the final before losing to Italy.

The goal, plus Ireland's no nonsense, all-action game, clearly frustrated the Algerian defence and they could have scored three more times within the first quarter of the game.

But one of Guadalajara's hottest days this year began to sap Irish strength after halftime and it was no surprise when Algeria equalised in the 58th minute.

Zidane Djamel did the damage, hammering a sweet left-footer past Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings who was making a record 117th appearance for his country.

By the end Algeria were clearly on top but both tired sides appeared happy to settle for the draw.

France could make three changes in their line-up. Central defender Yvon Le Roux, suspended for the first match after being sent off in the last qualifying tie, could replace Patrick Battiston, fullback William Ayache is in line to return after recovering from a thigh injury and Yannick Stopyra may come in for Dominique Rocheteau in attack.

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13- FOR THE BIRDS



# Pravda discloses new radiation danger zone north of Chernobyl

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party daily Pravda said Wednesday areas to the north of the 30-kilometre zone imposed around the stricken Chernobyl nuclear reactor had been contaminated by radiation.

Pravda did not say how far the area extended, but said authorities in Byelorussia, a republic bordering the Ukraine to the north, had evacuated people from parts of the southern Gomel region in the republic.

Other additional steps had been taken, including sending children far away and warnings to the local population not to eat food grown on private plots.

Produce found to be uncontaminated will be distributed to state food stores for sale, and items found to contain hazardous levels of radiation will be buried, Pravda said.

Some wells in the area have been closed and others have been dewatered, the newspaper said, and new artesian wells are being drilled to replace those that were sealed.

Previous reports in the state media have insisted that no areas

outside the evacuated zone were seriously affected.

Pravda did not say how much of southern Byelorussia had undergone stringent emergency measures. Very little of the republic falls within the original 30-kilometre area imposed after the April 26 disaster.

It said "dirty spots" outside the zone, containing higher-than-normal radiation levels, had been found and a red line drawn on the affected area after careful on-site tests.

"Clean areas were discovered inside the 30-kilometre zone and, at the same time individual 'dirty spots' beyond its boundaries," it said.

"Comprehensive medical check-ups were carried out there on the population... many of them were hospitalised for observation and treatment. The majority of those were soon discharged," it

said. It gave no figures.

Pravda said none of those detained were suffering from radiation sickness.

A deputy health minister said Tuesday the death toll had risen to 25 — 23 of them from radiation — and 30 people were in a critical stage. More than 200 were still being detained in hospital with acute radiation sickness.

"From the start many economic managers and citizens showed carelessness and elementary medical ignorance. Such behaviour caused alarm and we tried to meet this problem through the local press, radio and television," it said.

In a separate commentary, Pravda compared what it called anti-Soviet slander in the West over Chernobyl with an alleged cover-up over an accident at a West German nuclear power station near Hamm last month.

"Now, as has been revealed, news of the accident at Hamm was kept secret for a month, those in recent weeks who have been burning with 'righteous anger' are keeping their mouths shut," it said.

In Vienna, a spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) told Reuters Wednesday it had not yet been informed by the Soviet Union about a radiation danger zone outside the Ukraine.

Asked about the Pravda report, he said: "That is the first indication we've had of it."

"The only evacuation zone we knew about was the one 30 kilometres around Chernobyl."

The Soviet Union continues to provide the Vienna-based agency with daily radiation data from seven monitoring stations along its western border. The agreement was reached by IAEA Director General Hans Blix on a visit to Moscow last month.

None of the seven monitoring stations are in the Byelorussian Republic, where Pravda said a radiation danger zone had been declared and evacuations carried out.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent a message to the U.N. secretary-general Tuesday urging prompt action in setting up an international system for safe development of nuclear energy.

## Progress urged at talks on chemical weapons ban

THE HAGUE (R) — A 46-nation conference to discuss a global chemical weapons ban opened Wednesday with Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek warning that time was running out for the negotiators.

"In the 1980s the international taboo surrounding the use of chemical weapons has been more or less shattered," he said.

"More and more countries seem to have an interest in acquiring chemical weapons," he said, adding: "We have to hurry."

Mr. Van Den Broek spoke at the start of a three-day meeting convened by The Netherlands in an effort to nudge forward the laborious work of negotiating a worldwide ban on making, storing or using chemical weapons.

The meeting came less than two weeks after the United States won approval from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) to restart nerve gas production after a 17-year gap. The Netherlands was one of six NATO members

which opposed the plan.

U.S. officials were among more than 100 senior diplomats and experts taking part, most representing Western, Eastern Bloc and non-aligned countries involved in the Geneva conference on disarmament, the main forum for chemical weapons ban talks.

Also present was a team from the Soviet Union, marking the first time that Moscow has accepted an invitation to a specialised "workshop" linked to the Geneva conference.

The Dutch were presenting the results of research they said could help in overcoming a key obstacle to the ban — how to ensure that countries do not cheat by making chemical weapons secretly in civilian factories.

The delegates were due to tour a big factory in Rotterdam where Dutch officials carried out a six-month study into how production at such a plant could be checked to verify that weapons ingredients were not being made.

## Police question Solidarity adviser for second day

WARSAW (R) — A senior adviser to the banned trade union Solidarity was summoned by the police Wednesday for a second day of questioning in connection with the capture of underground leader Zbigniew Bujak, opposition sources said.

Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a close associate of Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa, was due to fly to Paris Tuesday to address French academics and meet Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The sources said police barred Prof. Geremek, a medievalist university professor at Warsaw University until his dismissal for opposition activities early last year, from leaving Warsaw.

The Warsaw chapter of Solidarity's underground said in a statement that Bujak's capture on Saturday, after more than four years in hiding, and the arrest of an unknown number of opposition activists were a serious blow.

The opposition structure in the capital would continue to function however, said Viktor Kulinski, himself in hiding since martial law was imposed in December 1981.

As the union counted its losses, the government Tuesday accused the underground of links with subversive Western centres and said the United States knew of the

Warsaw flat where Bujak had been hiding.

An underground statement, dated June 2 and reaching Western reporters Tuesday night, said: "The Warsaw chapter of Solidarity has sustained extremely heavy losses."

"A group of leading activists, including its chairman Zbigniew Bujak, have been arrested. We do not yet know the full scale of the losses."

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Bujak, Poland's most wanted political fugitive, was captured on May 31 after more than four years on the run.

He has been charged with preparing to overthrow the state and he faces a possible maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

Mr. Urban told reporters police had also seized two other senior underground campaigners, Ewa Kulik and Konrad Bielinski. Other people were arrested as well but he declined to identify them or say how many.

Opposition sources said police Tuesday detained Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a senior adviser to Solidarity who was due to fly to Paris to lecture and meet French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. He was released and ordered to stay in Warsaw, the sources added.

## S. African police kill AWC guerrilla

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police said Wednesday they had shot dead a guerrilla from the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) in a black township in the Orange Free State.

A spokesman said police opened fire in Ficksburg Tuesday when the man tried to use a hand grenade concealed in his trouser pocket while he was being arrested.

The ANC, which is based in the Zambian capital Lusaka, is trying to topple white rule in South Africa by force.

Meanwhile powerful opponents of the South African government have called for a general strike on June 16 to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto protests, a milestone in the country's history of racial conflict.

Three organisations, claiming over 2.5 million supporters, Tuesday urged whites to join blacks in the protest strike.

It would commemorate the protests which spread across the country from the Johannesburg black township of Soweto over a period

of almost a year, with the loss of 575 lives.

The new strike call was issued jointly by the black-led Congress of South Africa Trade Unions, the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

It is widely expected to attract mass support on an emotive day which could see an eruption of violence.

The NECC had initially sought a three-day stayaway from jobs and schools.

The Crisis Committee was formed to coordinate protests over black education, the level of which — compared with the advanced white schools — has helped to set off the anti-government violence of the past decade.

Tuesday's strike call, which excluded nurses, doctors and journalists, urged South Africans to attend mass meetings commemorating the 1976 victims.

The Soweto protests of that year erupted over government attempts to increase the use of the Afrikaans language in black schools.

## Sri Lankan troops drive off rebel attack

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked an army camp in northern Sri Lanka Wednesday but were driven off after an hour-long battle, the government said.

A National Security Ministry spokesman told Reuters six guerrillas were killed and several wounded in the fighting. There were no casualties among the troops, he said.

He said about 100 guerrillas attacked the camp at Kilinochchi, in the Jaffna district, using mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons.

The troops fought them off and were pursuing them with the help of helicopters, he said.

Guerrillas have been waging a hit-and-run war for 10 years in their campaign for a separate state for the island's minority Tamil community. Most Sri Lankans are Sinhalese.

## Former minister denies plotting to kill Suharto

JAKARTA (R) — A former Indonesian cabinet minister on trial for subversion has denied plotting to kill President Suharto and topple the government, a court spokesman said Wednesday.

Muhammad Sanusi, former light industry minister, has been charged with masterminding plans to assassinate Mr. Suharto on three occasions in 1982 and 1983 and to launch an Islamic revolution to overthrow the military-backed government.

Admitting that he belonged to a number of dissident groups, Mr. Sanusi told the court Tuesday: "It would be out of character for me to act unconstitutionally, worse still to topple the government and to kill the president."

A number of Muslim activists testified in earlier trials that Mr. Sanusi paid them large sums of money to carry out the alleged plot. They said he proposed a coalition of Islamic, nationalist and armed forces factions to form a new government.

"They all lied. They had to in order to avoid tortures," Mr. Sanusi said when he was cross-examined by the court. A number of witnesses had apologised to him in jail, he said.

The 65-year-old ex-minister is already serving a 19-year jail term for his part in planning three bomb attacks in Jakarta in 1984.

Ten others, including a number of Muslim extremists, have also been jailed for the bombings which killed two people.

Mr. Sanusi, former leader of the influential Muhammadiyah Islamic Organisation, said he belonged to a number of dissident groups concerned about the country's future.

But these groups had never resorted to violence to achieve their objectives, he added.

## Indonesian governor backs resettlement programme

JAKARTA (R) — The governor of Indonesia's far eastern jungle province of Irian Jaya has defended the government's migrant settlement programme against Western charges that it is trampling on the region's stone age culture and upsetting the ethnic balance.

The official Antara News Agency Wednesday quoted Governor Izaac Hindom as saying the new settlers were helping develop the area and adding to the welfare of Irian Jaya's indigenous tribal population.

Irian Jaya is the Indonesian half of the island of New Guinea.

The Indonesian government has issued a series of statements defending its mass transmigration policy against criticism from Western ecological and pressure groups that it is effectively the largest colonisation programme in history.

Critics also urged the World Bank, which has pumped \$600 million into the programme since 1974, to end its funding, saying the scheme was destroying large areas of rainforest.

The public criticism was timed to stir debate ahead of the annual meeting on June 18-19 in The Hague of Western donor nations who provide \$2.4 billion in aid to Indonesia.

Transmigration Minister Martono last month denounced overseas critics of the programme, saying they did not understand Indonesia.

The country has a population of 165 million, but 100 million are crowded onto the central island of Java. The resettlement programme is designed to shift millions of people to other islands.

In Irian Jaya, which has a population of 1.2 million, the plans call for the resettlement of 685,000 people from Java between 1984 and 1989.

Opponents of the programme say the Javanese culture contrasts wildly with the almost stone age culture of local highland tribes and accuse the government of heavy-handed tactics.

At least 10,000 Irianese are living in camps in neighbouring Papua New Guinea after fleeing across the border over the past two years.

But Governor Hindom, rejecting the criticism, said the settlers were building a new life and could provide most of their basic necessities for themselves within six months.

He said the new oil palm plantations they were establishing were of benefit to the entire community.

## Lugar proposes amendment for extradition pact with U.K.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has offered a series of amendments which he said are designed to win Senate approval for a stalled U.S.-British extradition treaty.

Sen. Richard Lugar said Tuesday his proposals "are designed to tighten the language of the treaty in hopes that it will now gain passage" by the panel, where it has been stalled for months.

The committee had scheduled a meeting Wednesday to try again to approve the treaty, but the meeting was postponed to Friday after Democrats on the panel asked for time to consider Sen. Lugar's proposals.

The treaty, approved last year by President Ronald Reagan's administration, would remove loopholes from the present treaty, according to the British.

In the past eight years, four people wanted by the British for alleged acts of Irish terrorism in connection with Britain's administration of strife-torn Northern Ireland have claimed their offenses were "political" and have won U.S. court rulings blocking their extradition.

The proposed treaty would remove the "political" exception. But some Democrats contend it should be retained because of America's history as a haven for political dissidents.

Another opponent is Senator Jesse Helms, who has argued that removing the political exemption would be a bad precedent that could be used in the future to extradite U.S.-backed guerrilla fighters to nations such as Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

The treaty will not take effect until it is approved by two-thirds of the Senate.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### BAD AGREEMENT, BADLY APPLIED

Both vulnerable. South deals.  
NORTH  
♠ 84  
♥ 63  
♦ KQJ10943  
♣ 72

WEST EAST  
♠ 96 ♠ 43  
♥ A107 ♥ 95  
♦ A2 ♦ 8765  
♣ AJ1084 ♣ KQ9853

SOUTH  
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♦ Void  
♣ Void

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Dbie 3 0 5 ♣  
4 ♣ Dbie Pass 7 ♣  
7 ♣ Dbie Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

There is nothing more exciting in bridge than bidding and making a grand slam. Alan Truscott, bridge editor of "The New York Times," has combed his columns of the past 20 years for 55 grand slams, ranging from the sublime to the exotic, and presented them in a book form, "Grand Slams" by Alan Truscott. Times Books, paperback, 140 pp. Available from The Bridge World, 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025 for \$5.95 plus \$1 postage and handling. The result is an entertaining and interesting book, at an affordable price. Here's one of the more amusing hands from the collection.

"Those who object on principle to

specialized conventions, and in particular to the weird agreements that some players favor, gain considerable satisfaction when the users fall flat on their faces as a result. But the theorists can usually demonstrate that the result is due to the misuse of the idea rather than to any fault in the theory.

"West doubled six spades indignantly, perhaps forgetting that his partnership had agreed to use the negative slam double. That is, when a slam is plausible, a double shows no defensive tricks and encourages partner to bid. The situation was not one in which this bizarre convention should have applied, but East thought it was. He bid seven clubs, which would have failed by two tricks. But South... bid seven spades, so that the East-West misunderstanding seemed likely to increase the penalty.

"...A black suit lead would have resulted in down four and a penalty of 1,100. West's decision to lead the diamond ace gave declarer some hope. Perhaps the nine of spades would fall and the eight would be an entry to dummy...

"One would not expect it from an inspection of the diagram, but the spade nine did fall under the ace and North-South scored 2,470.

"...East-West had another strange agreement: High-low in trumps shows no interest in ruffing. West applied this blindly, with catastrophic consequences."

Try this book. You'll like it.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ettenson

CAR SHOW  
By Louis Santory

ACROSS  
1 Line over a vowel  
2 Two-headed car game  
3 American theologian  
4 Tony-winning author  
5 Woodworking insects  
6 Hang by  
7 Red as  
8 A Whitney  
9 Verbal abuse  
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19 X 19, by Neil McCarthy

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## Beggar made \$4,800 in Saudi Arabia

JEDDAH (R) — A beggar pretending to be paralysed collected 18,000 riyals (\$4,800) in one week before being arrested in the city of Tabuk in Saudi Arabia, the Okaz newspaper reported. Begging is against the law in the Islamic state.

## Kuwait holds 7 for smuggling liquor

KUWAIT (R) — Coastguard officials have arrested seven crewmen of a Panamanian-registered ship for smuggling alcohol, banned by Kuwait, the Kuwait News Agency, KUNA, said. It did not give their nationalities, but said the vessel's owners were based in Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. It was intercepted in Kuwaiti waters with 700 cases of liquor on board, after sailing from the UAE port of Ajman last Thursday. An Iraqi was sentenced to death last Saturday after being convicted of shooting a border guard while trying to smuggle alcohol into Kuwait. An accomplice received life imprisonment.

## Pakistani film star commits suicide

LAHORE, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistani film and television comedian Mohammad Rafi Khawar, known as Nanna, has shot himself to death, authorities said. Police officials, who declined to be named in keeping with official practice, said Khawar inflicted the wound with a revolver in his house in Lahore. The 45-year-old Khawar's fame had slipped in recent years, and he was despondent about his lack of work and personal problems, the officials said. He had acted in more than 160 films. Khawar was a clerk in the government tax department in 1967 when he won a TV comedy role that made him famous overnight. He became the comic star of the Pakistani film and TV industry in the 1970s as well as shows made in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Khawar played the starring role in more than 60 of the 160 films he appeared in. His most popular movies included "Sona Chandi" and "Sala Sahib."

## Congressman charged with drunk driving